



Arab news

SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY

VOL. VIII NO. 104 SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1983 JAMAD-AL-AWAL 27, 1403 A.H. TWENTYEIGHT PAGE

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TODAY IN Arab news

Reagan commitment
President Ronald Reagan declares U.S. determination to defeat leftist insurgents in El Salvador and asks Congress for \$110 million more in military aid. The bitter Civil War now seems likely to continue indefinitely and possibly intensify. — Page 5

Brazil drops out
Brazil's dreams of hosting the 1986 World Cup Soccer finals crashed as their government refused to back the soccer federation. — Page 8

Lebanese census
In a bid to spread its poisonous tentacles deep into Lebanon, Israel is conducting a census in South Lebanon much to the uneasiness of the people there. — Page 13

Soviet oil sales up
Russia is increasing its sales of oil to the West in order to maintain its record level of foreign currency earnings in a falling market. — Page 16

London Mosque
The London Mosque embodies the spirit and pride of Muslims while providing an architect's delight even to non-Muslims. — Page 22

Plea for Solidarity
Polish workers demand the return of Solidarity union to legal, open activity and an end to all reprisals. — Page 28

Summit call to try Israel for war crimes

U.S. assailed for support

NEW DELHI, March 11 (Agencies) — The nonaligned countries informally approved Friday a sweeping condemnation of Israeli policies in the Middle East and called for an international war crime tribunal to try the Jewish state for "acts of genocide."

Mani Shankar Aiyer, Indian spokesman of the nonaligned summit, said the text of the political declaration, to be formally approved at a closing session Saturday, explicitly denounced the United States for its support of Israel.

The text of the declaration was to be published following its formal approval. But Aiyer said there would be no further debate on the subject at the final session of the 100-nation summit and its approval was certain.

The demand for a war crime tribunal and the explicit condemnation of the U.S. role went considerably beyond the declaration drafted for the summit by its chairman, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, trying to correct the leftist bias given to the nonaligned movement by its previous chairman, Cuba's Fidel Castro, tried to steer a middle course in her draft, but the numerous regimes in the movement prevailed in imposing changes. Castro as chairman had proclaimed the Soviet Union the "special ally" of the nonaligned countries.

The nonaligned movement, comprising most of the world's developing countries, has frequently condemned Israel in the past. It admitted the Palestine Liberation Organization as a full-ranking member eight years ago.

The denunciation of Israel was particularly strongly worded with regard to the invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps of West Beirut.

The final draft condemned Israel for "acts of genocide" in Lebanon and other occupied territories and called on the international community to set up "a war crime tribunal to try Israel under international law for crimes committed" in Arab lands since the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948. Aiyer told a news conference.

The text blamed Israel for the Beirut massacres and said the United States "violated its commitment to protect the Palestinian refugees" following the withdrawal of PLO forces from Israeli-encircled Beirut.

The nonaligned nations, stuck on the issue of the Iran-Iraq war, raced the clock Friday in a bid to wind up their seventh summit here on schedule. The summit's political committee was still discussing the 30-month-old conflict between Iran and Iraq, which has divided the 101-member movement. Also still to be decided was the related question of where to hold the next gathering. Iraq, forced to give up the seventh summit because of the war, had staked its claim to the eighth but ran into

lingering opposition.

The summit opened Monday with strong efforts by India to mute political differences and focus on economic issues. Diplomatic sources said Friday that the movement's new chairman, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was ready to play roving ambassador in industrialized countries to promote Third World needs.

On the economic front, the summit appeared ready to adopt a flexible two-stage approach to global North-South negotiations that might be more palatable to Washington, observers here said.

The economic committee approved a recommendation by India, Sri Lanka and Algeria that immediate measures to aid ailing Third World countries be taken up first and only afterward the question of reforming the

world economic and monetary system.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference here that Hanoi was willing to hold talks with its non-Communist neighbors on Cambodia even if the regime it backs in Phnom Penh is not included.

Thach said that recognition of the Heng Samrin government was not a precondition for a dialogue between the three Communist-ruled Indochinese states and the five-member Association of South East Nations (ASEAN).

He said that Malaysian Foreign Minister Jan Sri Ghazali had suggested a meeting between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries of Laos and Vietnam. "We consider the proposal seriously," the Vietnamese foreign minister said.

Arms cut hopes fade--Soviets

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — Two Soviet diplomats said that nuclear arms-control talks with the United States are "terribly deadlocked" but suggested that Moscow may at some point be willing to consider on-site inspection as a means of verifying future agreements.

Yevgeniy Kochetkov, a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy here specializing in arms-control issues, declared that under certain conditions his government is willing "to go to any control and verification — even on-site inspection."

"But first you have to establish what it is you control," he said.

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has insisted from the outset that to be acceptable to the United States any arms-control treaty must be adequately verifiable. U.S. negotiators have said some form of on-site inspection may be needed to ensure verification. But they have said the Soviets traditionally have rejected such ideas.

Congressman Jim Leach, who asked Kochetkov about the possibility of on-site inspection during a conference on Soviet-American relations, called the response an important signal that he said the United States should pursue.

Kochetkov painted an extremely pessimistic picture of chances for quick progress at the Geneva talks aimed at reducing intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs, and intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

"Frankly, bluntly and candidly there is no progress whatsoever going on there," he said. "It is terribly deadlocked. There is nothing going on there."

Turkish envoy succumbs to injuries

BELGRADE, March 11 (R) — Turkey's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balkar, died Friday of injuries received when two gunmen shot him from ambush in central Belgrade two days ago, the Turkish Embassy said.

Balkar is the latest victim in a 10-year campaign by Albanian militants against diplomats and other Turks living abroad.

At least 25 persons have been killed in the campaign which is in revenge for what the militants say was the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in eastern Turkey during World War I. Turkey denies the massacre charge.

In Wednesday's attack a Yugoslav student was killed while trying to prevent the attacker from escaping and a retired Yugoslav Army colonel was seriously wounded in crossfire.

Yugoslav police said Thursday that both gunmen were under arrest. One of them was wounded in a gunbattle with security men following the attack.

The official statement announcing the ambassador's death said he had succumbed in a hospital after brain surgery. He had been "severely wounded" in the attack "committed by two Albanian terrorists."

Balkar's chauffeur, Nectai Kaya, was also wounded in the attack. A subsequent shootout between police and the gunmen wounded several passersby. One of the gunmen was shot and hospitalized.

The terrorists, Armenians carrying Lebanese passports, had fired at ambassador's car from close range as the vehicle stopped at a red traffic light at a busy downtown intersection, just around the corner from the Turkish Embassy.

31 hurt as plane splits into two

TOKYO, March 11 (AP) — Thirty-one persons were injured when a domestic airliner carrying 53 persons slammed into a grove of trees and split in two on landing at a northern Japanese airport Friday, an airlines official said.

Haruya Miura, an official of the Nihon Kinkyori Airways, said by telephone that there was one major injury — the pilot — but no deaths from the crash of the YS-11 aircraft at Nakashibetsu, a remote town of 22,000 on the eastern coast of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island.

Police investigators said 31 persons were injured, four seriously. The four suffered hip and shoulder fractures, police said. A light snow was falling at the time.

Efforts on to bridge gap

OPEC talks grounded over output quotas

LONDON, March 11 (R) — OPEC ministers ran into new obstacles Friday as they struggled to clinch an agreement setting themselves new oil production quotas, intended to limit an inevitable fall in world crude oil prices to around 15 percent.

The 13 members of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), meeting in response to the persistent glut in the market, were still wide apart on quotas, Oil Minister Mana Said Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates said.

Conference sources said competing output demands of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela were a problem.

The ministers failed to hold a scheduled full session of a three-day-old conference at noon GMT Friday and Dr. Oteiba told reporters it would not convene until the gap was narrowed in informal hotel suite huddles.

Venezuela's Humberto Calderon Berri said: "It is very difficult. I don't think it is possible to finalize today and we may continue tomorrow."

Conference sources say OPEC generally agrees it will have to make a tactical retreat on its benchmark or reference price, lowering this from \$34 now to \$29 a barrel.

But many market experts consider this still artificially high. They think the price could tumble to a "market clearing level" of \$20 to \$25, as cash-pinned sellers frantically undercut one another in an over-supplied buyers' market.

To have any prospect of holding the line at \$29, they say, OPEC must clinch an agreement that has eluded it at its last three conferences and pin all 13 members to agreed, individual output quotas within an overall OPEC ceiling.

As in the past, there is general accord here that the overall ceiling should be around 17.5 million barrels daily.

That in itself measures how far OPEC's economic power has waned — in 1979 it pumped nearly 32 million barrels daily, before its market was eroded by recession and a rise in output by cut-price non-OPEC sellers like Britain and Mexico.

The squabbles now are over how to carve up the dwindled market, with Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, Iran, and Venezuela, lodging quota demands that are proving difficult to accommodate, delegates said in the lobby.

Saudi Arabian output has halved in the past year to less than four million barrels daily, largely as a result of cut-price sales of similar crude oils by Iran.

Iran, at war with Iraq, has tried aggressively to boost its sales at the expense of the others.

Some delegates said the Iranians now wanted to pin the Saudis to a quota no higher than 4.5 million barrels daily, against 5.5 mil-

lion initially favored by the Saudis.

Confidence in OPEC's ability to clinch an early deal waned Friday in the spot oil markets, the oil industry's pricing barometer.

Buyers offered only \$27.70 for British North Sea crude on the spot market, where oil not sold under long-term contracts is traded.

Among depressing factors was a prediction Thursday by Henry Kaufman, chief economist at New York Brokers Salomon Brothers, that the oil price might drop to \$20 to \$25 a barrel.

Nkomo seeks 'peace parley' with Mugabe

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (Agencies) — Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, who fled to Botswana Wednesday, wants to meet Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in London for "peace talks," the *Johannesburg Star* reported.

Quoting "highly placed" sources in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, the paper said that the meeting had a "good chance" of taking place, but it noted that Mugabe would have to give his approval.

The pro-government *Herald* newspaper in Harare has already accused Botswana of "declaring war" on Zimbabwe by admitting the "old bull elephant" of Matabeleland and Gaborone is clearly nervous about the possible impact on relations with Zimbabwe.

The British High Commission (embassy) in Gaborone declined to comment on where Nkomo might go next. The United States, the Soviet Union and other countries represented here joined Britain in saying they had no knowledge of his movements.

They said Nkomo had made no formal application for travel documents. The Zimbabwean authorities confiscated his passport last month as he tried to leave the country to address an international conference in Czechoslovakia.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Friday denied Nkomo allegations that he wanted him killed. "That's not true. I can assure you, I am not an assassin," Mugabe told a news conference in New Delhi, where he is attending the nonaligned summit.



Joshua Nkomo

Pakistan resumes ties with Egypt

CAIRO, March 11 (AFP) — Pakistan has re-established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Egypt, the foreign ministry announced.

Pakistan had been without an ambassador in Cairo since the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David peace agreement and the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem. Pakistan's new ambassador to Cairo is Zafarullah Islam who Thursday presented his letter of accreditation to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali.

30 jumbos lose way
N'DJAMENA, March 11 (R) — A herd of about 30 elephants wandered around N'Djamena Thursday night for a few hours after apparently losing their way, eyewitnesses said Friday.

The animals, which did no damage, were the first seen in the capital for years and their visit was interpreted as a good omen according to Chadian traditions.

Elephants used to inhabit the area around N'Djamena.

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Traffic week aims to stir public awareness--Harbi

JEDDAH, March 11 — The traffic week starting in Saudi Arabia on April 3 will not be a week of punishment, but an occasion for arousing public awareness and fostering cooperation between motorists and traffic officials, Brig. Muhammad ibn Raja'e Al-Harbi, commander of the General Traffic Department, told *Al-Jazirah* Friday.

Brig. Harbi said that the main purpose of the traffic department was to enhance public safety. He urged educated young Saudis, in particular, to behave in an ideal manner while driving their cars during the campaign. They should not act irresponsibly or impulsively and should think of others using the road before their own persons.

A number of bulletins and booklets have been prepared in English to inform the expatriates about traffic norms, Brig. Harbi said. He noted that because of the ambitious development plans of the country, there was

an excessively large number of foreigners in Saudi Arabia, especially this year, taking part in the building process. Many of those foreigners were not very acquainted with driving, therefore one of the targets of the traffic campaign was to reach them, he added.

Brig. Harbi said that the Ministries of Information, Education, Health and Communications as well as the Youth Welfare Presidency, the Saudi Public Transport Company (SAPTCO) and other authorities were requested to help in the campaign, because the traffic department alone failed to produce as many bulletins in foreign languages as it wanted because of the lack of means at its disposal.

He said that everybody should understand however that the traffic week would not last for only seven days but all year round. The public should be accustomed to respecting traffic rules and behave responsibly in this sphere all the time.



Francis Pym

Francis Pym hopes to visit Kingdom soon

LONDON, March 11 — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym hopes to visit Saudi Arabia as early as possible, *Al-Madinah* reported Friday. The minister said he could perhaps come after the visit of the unified Arab panel to Britain scheduled for March 18.

Pym was to have visited Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries toward the end of last year, but the visit was postponed because of a dispute over the inclusion of a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in an Arab delegation which was due to visit Britain. The visit has been put off nine times so far, because of the row.

Gen. Abdul Hafez Al-Alawi, the Moroccan minister of royal palace and protocol, went to London a few days ago and discussed with the Foreign Office arrangements for the visit of the delegation dispatched by the Fez summit conference.

Phy said he welcomed the visit of the Arab delegation, but he refused to give any details about how the Palestinian side will be represented in the Arab delegation. He would only say that it is Morocco which will lead the delegation and that King Hassan II of Morocco is confident that the visit will take place.

Meanwhile, Pym said that the Middle East was at a critical phase and that the days to come will be decisive as to the future of peace in the area. He added that the peace process should be accelerated, because peace plans will remain theoretical as long as there are no real negotiations between the parties concerned. Such negotiations, he pointed out, should take into consideration the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the security of Israel.

Businessmen offered forum to find partners, make deals

By K.S. Ramkumar
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 11 — Businessmen of different nationalities have now been finding a new forum to come together, make new acquaintances and even strike new deals. The forum, described as singular in the city, is offered by the Hotel Al-Hamra Nova-Park which celebrates its third anniversary on March 20.

"What we have been doing is to bring together the known and potentially important businessmen of one nationality at a time by inviting them for lunch or dinner. The charges are borne by each invitee-participant," according to Hotel Sales Manager Lahmar Mongi.

"In fact, the businessman's service center, specially created for the purpose, is unique, fully equipped and designed to serve the business executive by making available complete professional office facilities, secretarial services, typewriting, telex, copying, duplicating, translation and business information," Mongi said.

With the center operating in full swing, he said, the hotel has been able to organize meetings of British and Swiss businessmen, separately, once every month.

The businessmen have not only welcomed such meetings but have found them rewarding, Mongi said adding that the businessmen invited have been readily responding to the invitation, holding meetings, finding new

partners and entering into new business partnerships and deals. The hotel has now created a new post of businessman's service center manager, the first incumbent being Mehdi Abu Assaf.

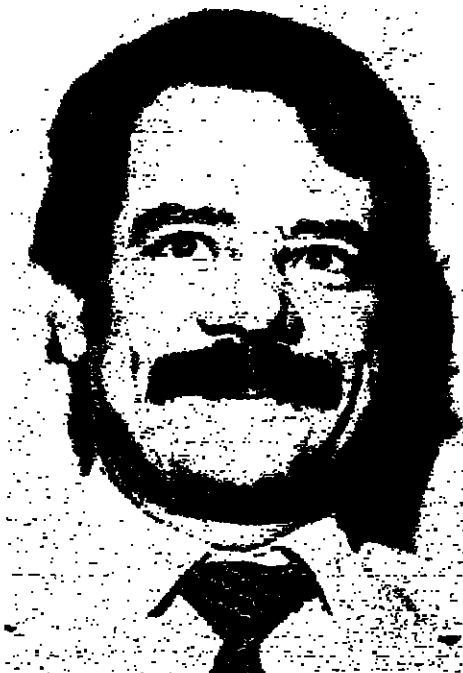
Assaf, who assumed charge of the new post on March 1, said his task has been to work as an effective coordinator between one businessman and the other and between businessmen and the hotel management, besides organizing their meetings.

"For this, I have to keep myself abreast of all the information that a businessman may need and provide it as and when he asks for it. We have even obliged the guests of other hotels with business information," said Assaf, a Lebanese who brings with him eight years of his hotel administration experience.

Besides, all the relevant facilities that a businessman may need are made available by his department in the shortest possible time, Assaf said.

The creation of the center is in keeping with the "Nova Park philosophy of bringing people together," Mongi said adding: "Efforts are now being made to extend the scope of this forum to each specialized field of business like travel agencies, airline industry, company executives, etc., so that they come closer, promote their businesses and thus inject a new rewarding business life into them."

According to Hotel General Manager Max Metzger, who attended the four-day interna-



Lahmar Mongi

tional tourism exhibition which concluded in Berlin Thursday and is attending the meeting of the general managers of the Swiss Nova Park chain of hotels. "The concept of Nova Park surpasses that of other hotel chains. Here a new and unique hotel style is realized. Quite apart from eating, dining and sleeping, the Nova Park is a meeting place for guests in general and businessmen in particular, serving the local residents as well as hotel guests, a place for the stimulation of life — in total, the success of a new hotel idea."

OIC urges Iran, Iraq to halt war

NEW DELHI, March 11 (SPA) — The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) has appealed to Iran and Iraq to cease fire and embark on negotiations guided by a peace plan drawn up by an Islamic peace committee to spare Muslim blood and resources for the liberation of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem.

The Islamic Peace Committee was assigned by the third Islamic summit held in Taif in January 1981 to bring about peace between the two warring countries.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Bangladesh

President Hussein Muhammad Ershad, who are members of the committee, delivered a copy of the appeal to Iraqi Vice-President Taha Mohieddin Maarouf, who is leading his country's delegation to the nonaligned states summit.

Arafat said a similar copy was delivered Thursday night to the head of Iran's delegation by Pakistani President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq.

He added that the committee met here Thursday night to issue the appeal. The committee affirmed readiness to resume its direct contacts to resolve the conflict, Arafat said.

In Taif

Unlicensed shops to be demolished

TAIF, March 11 — All additional stores and shops built without license here will be destroyed and removed by order of Prince Majed, the governor of Makkah, *Okaz* reported Friday.

A spokesman for Taif Municipality said that landlords who build additional floors on their buildings and people who build commercial shops without obtaining the authorization of the municipality had already been

warned that what they did was an exercise in futility, because the authorities would demolish it. Such violations do not pay.

The spokesman also said that such landlords were given a one-month notice before the destruction begins. He added that so far ten buildings with additional, unlicensed floors had been surveyed. The unlicensed shops will be surveyed within the coming few days.

GCC seminar on integration ends

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates, March 11 (SPA) — A four-day seminar on a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) integration and development strategy has ended here.

The GCC assistant secretary-general for economic affairs, Dr. Abdullah Al-Quwaiz, said the seminar outlined the basic requirements to achieve development within an integrated GCC policy. He also said the seminar discussed developing manpower, and social, medical, agricultural and water development.

Dr. Quwaiz said the gathering discussed industrial classification and monetary, financial, administrative, information, cultural,

transportation and communication policies. The seminar also discussed the role of foreign labor and incorporating gas and oil into the national economy, he added.

He said additional seminars would be held on various levels to formulate new and constructive ideas for integration among the GCC member states.

SR95m electricity contract signed

JEDDAH, March 11 — A SR95 million contract was signed with a national company in Dammam Thursday evening to lay a 230 Kilovolt dual electric power transmission cable from the Eastern Province to the Central Province, *Al-Jazirah* reported Friday. A spokesman for the Eastern Province United Electricity Company said that the 80 kilometer cable will run from Al-Wasie to Riyadh. It will be the first cable of its kind to convey 200 megawatt power from the Eastern Province to the Western Province.

BRIEFS

Fahd aids student fund
WASHINGTON — King Fahd has given \$10 million to the Saudi student fund in North Carolina, *Al-Jazirah* reported Friday. The fund was set up last year to help and facilitate the stay of Saudi Arabian students on scholarship missions. A spokesman for the fund thanked King Fahd for his noble gesture which, he said, will prompt the students to achieve the best results.

Alcohol ban hailed
MAKKAH — Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the secretary general of the Muslim World League, has hailed the Kuwaiti government's decision to ban embassies in Kuwait from importing alcohol of all types, *Okaz* reported Friday. In a cable to Muhammad Yusef Al-Adasani, the speaker of Kuwait's National Assembly, Harakan said he hoped other Islamic countries would follow Kuwait's example.

Waqf council meeting
MADINAH (SPA) — The Supreme Waqf (Endowments) Council starts a two-day meeting here Saturday under Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie, the minister of pilgrimage and endowments. It will consider a number of construction projects on land plots belonging to the ministry in Makkah and here.

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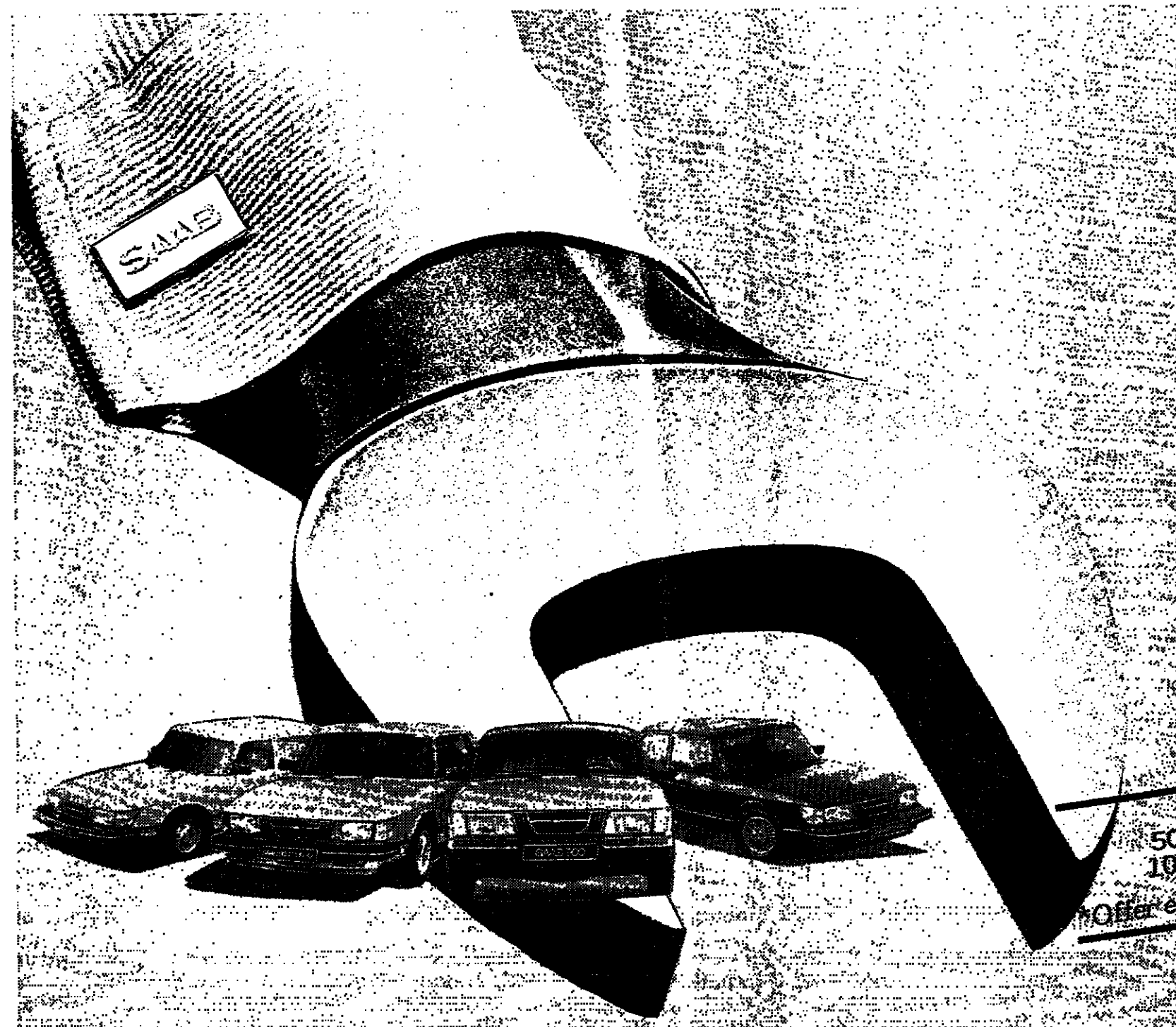
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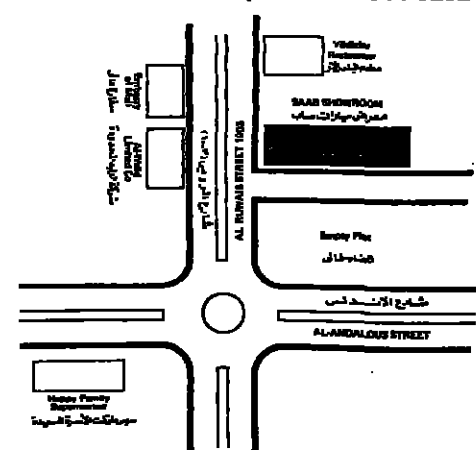
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مركز السيارات

Saudi Telephone provides world-class service

Telephone expansion achieved in record time

Special to Arab News

RIYADH, March 11 — The Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones (PTT) has announced that the objectives set five years ago by Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal for the original telephone expansion program have all been met. Commenting on the fifth anniversary and deadline for the program, assistant Deputy Minister for Operation and Maintenance Affairs Fuad Abu Mansour said: "We have achieved a first in the history of project management — in record time, we have installed a complete telecommunica-



Minister Alawi Darwish Kayyal

tions network of vast size and complexity, with world-class service, and we are operating that system daily with Saudi Arabian managers and planners."

At the beginning of the telephone expansion program, the Kingdom had telephone service in relatively few communities. The mandate of the Ministry of PTT was to expand that service to the entire nation, and to give national and international service of the highest standard. The success of the program has been vivid: Saudi Telephone led the world in the rate of telephone line expansion, built new exchanges, laid buried service wires and trunk routes, increased its staff, introduced a comprehensive training program, and performed the other complex activities necessary for such a complex enterprise.

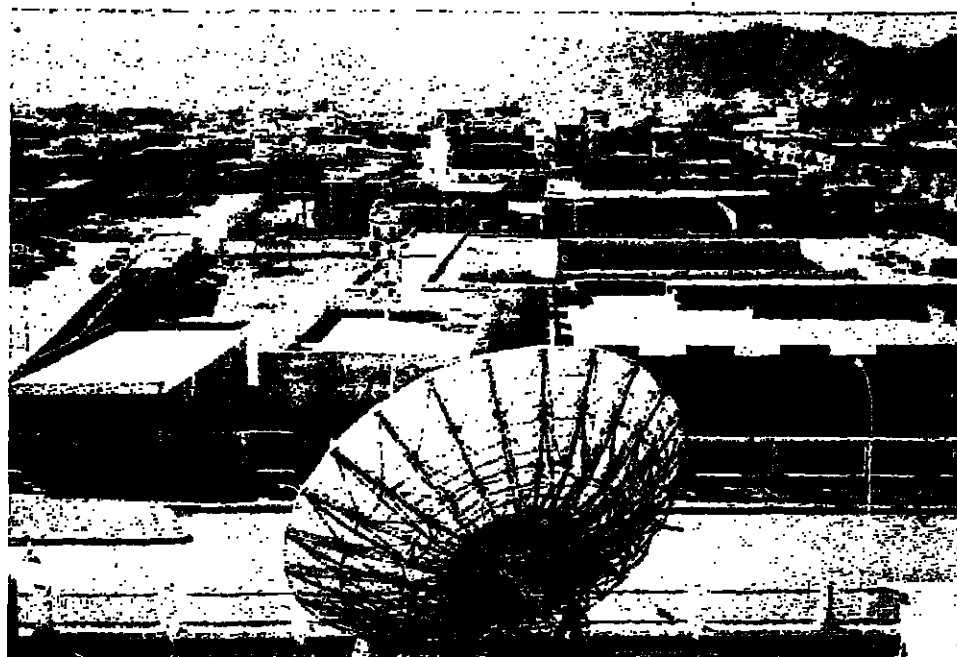
The increase in telephone lines is a good indicator of Saudi Telephone's progress. In 1398 (Hijra year) there were only 126,000 working lines in the Kingdom. Five years later that number had surged to over one million lines — a tenfold increase! In order to connect these lines, Saudi Telephone laid over 21,600 kilometers of buried cable, representing over 9 million kilometers of individual wires. To bring the subscribers' telephone lines to the distribution points of these cables, some 720,000 buried service wires have been laid. In this process, Saudi Telephone has had to dig up virtually every street in the Kingdom!

Equally impressive is the success of the coin telephone program: from a complete absence of coin telephones five years ago, Saudi Telephone has installed and maintained over 3,600 conveniently located sets. Coin telephone service is now available in 68 communities across the country.

In order to provide important services to subscribers like up-to-date and high-quality directories, Saudi Telephone has relied on state-of-the-art technology. A computer system for subscriber names, addresses and telephone numbers was designed for the Kingdom; this Arabic system is constantly updated with accurate information. In addition, Saudi Telephone provides a free directory inquiry service, in which operators at computer consoles respond quickly to subscribers' questions.

New computer techniques are also visible in subscription services field, where they are used to handle the vast increases in customer service orders and bills. Saudi Telephone has created an entire telecommunications infrastructure to help its subscribers. New facilities include modern payment offices (an increase from 25 to 111 new offices in five years), subscription offices (which grew from 16 to 196), record offices, procedures to handle held orders, customer queries and customer payments. The innovative Saudi Arabian Service Order System, developed to efficiently handle large volumes of service orders, was one of the first computerized systems to be in Arabic only, and now handles 80 percent of the accounts.

At Saudi Telephone's Data Center, five years of dedicated effort and high technology have produced an operation which can handle 600,000 invoices each quarter, comparing favorably with any international organization. In a typical week, for example, the Computer Division processes 1,200 production jobs and produces 25 million lines of



STATIONS: Earth stations like this provide long-distance service for all communities in the Kingdom.

printing, while working round-the-clock.

Saudi Telephone's "management by objectives" approach to operations ensured the successful integration of all stages of the massive project; nowhere was this technique more valuable than in the planning of exchange cutover timing. The Kingdom's telephone line capacity has risen 450 percent since 1398, with careful coordination between the Engineering and Exchange Services Departments producing 167 new local exchanges, 14 primary transit exchanges, 3 secondary transit exchanges, and 3 international exchanges. The exchanges are connected by a system of 92,000 trunks — a 2,300 percent increase! International trunks have leaped to 1,899 — a 1,185 percent increase!

Saudi Telephone takes great care in maintaining these exchanges to give subscribers continuous trouble-free service. Every exchange is connected to one of four Regional Maintenance Centers, where the status of each exchange is monitored. The regional centers are connected in turn to the space-age National Network Control Center in the headquarters building in Riyadh; at a glance, the condition of the entire network can be detected on huge maps and routing boards. Driven by sophisticated computers, the NNCC enables the highly-trained Saudi Arabian operators to alter teletraffic routings at the push of a button.

With all of the advance in hardware and techniques, Saudi Telephone has created a level of service for subscribers that is second to none. Today, 91 percent of all long-distance calls are dialed directly by subscribers themselves; the ultra-modern international subscriber dialing system enables subscribers to directly call over 130 countries around the globe. When an operator is needed, customers receive a response within ten seconds in 95 percent of all cases. Directory inquiries are answered within ten seconds in 93 percent of all cases. A completely new and computerized billing system has

been introduced, which shows all long-distance calls and is designed to reflect the Kingdom's Islamic heritage.

To achieve these service levels, Saudi Telephone relied heavily on intensive training to optimize the performance of its personnel; a productivity increase in five years of some 140 percent has resulted. Comprehensive training practices manuals detail every procedure in telephone operations, ensuring consistent high quality. Since 1398, over 15,000 Saudi trainees have attended training courses in the specialized training centers in Riyadh and Jeddah.

In total, these trainees have received over one million hours of management and technical training! More than 200 courses have been developed to cover every aspect of telecommunications. In addition, 336 high-level managers have been sent overseas to Canada to receive advanced instruction. As a result of this drive to transfer experience and technology, the number of Saudi Arabians in key management positions has leaped from 50 percent in 1398 to 70 percent today. These managers are controlling an organization that has become one of the largest businesses in the nation, an organization with over 5,000 vehicles, 340 new buildings (including entire telephone cities across the Kingdom) with a total floor space of 500,000 square meters, and some 15,000 employees.

In order to control and coordinate these telecommunications activities, Saudi Telephone has been expanded by the PTT Ministry to cover the telex and telegraph operations as well. This expansion has led to the formation of a brand new organization: Saudi Telecom! During the next five years, indications are that Saudi Telecom will be able to maintain the world-beating drive for subscriber service established by Saudi Telephone in its first five-year expansion program. The Kingdom's telephone expansion program — a model of development, on time and within budget!

Asir governor to lay base for Beisha project

ABHA, March 11 — Asir Governor Prince Khaled Al-Faisal will lay the foundation stone of Beisha Central Electricity Project next Wednesday in the presence of Dr. Ghazi Algosabi, the minister of industry and electricity and acting health minister, Al-Nadwa has reported.

Abdul Mohsen Al-Tuwaijri, director general of the Southern Province United Electricity Company said that the contracts for the project were signed in several phases.

The first SR334 million contract was signed for the electricity plant proper to be built within 24 months. Then came a SR35.7

million contract for the 132 Kilovolt conveyance cables. A third SR4.6 million contract was signed for additional cables. That contract was followed by a SR7.4 million for a distribution network.

A SR2.7 million contract was signed this month for Al-Hazem network to serve 1,892 subscribers in 40 villages. Similarly, the SR17.6 million contract for Al-Tathleeth network was commissioned this month in favor of 2,165 subscribers in some 38 villages. The project is expected to cover 150 villages on the whole. The contracts signed for the project totaled SR418.2 million.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Bursaidah	Tabuk
Saturday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:08	5:10	4:41	4:28	4:53	5:23
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:31	12:32	12:03	11:50	12:14	12:44
Asr (Afternoon)	3:54	3:56	3:27	3:14	3:38	4:08
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:30	6:30	6:01	5:48	6:12	6:41
Isha (Night)	8:00	8:00	7:31	7:18	7:42	8:11

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Naif inaugurates today businessmen's session

DAMMAM, March 11 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif, acting on behalf of King Fahd, will open here Saturday afternoon the first conference of Saudi Arabian businessmen. The three-day conference, at Dhahran International Hotel, is organized by the Board of Saudi Arabian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The ministers of planning, commerce, industry, finance and communications and directors and heads of public institutions and economic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and financial establishments will discuss the removal of obstacles facing the private sector. Consultancy and economic firms and experts on private sector business will also attend the meeting.

High on the agenda is social insurance, the encouragement of Saudi Arabian contractors and amendments to the corporate statute. The conference will also debate the development of the intrinsic capability of the private

sector and the latter's role in the implementation of the Kingdom's development plans. The importance of agriculture and the part which the private sector could also play in that field will similarly be highlighted.

The conference will sponsor a number of specific projects for the enhancement of the private sector's intrinsic capability, such as the establishment of training centers, informatics ((computer training) centers and special departments for the recruitment of manpower for the private sector. It will also discuss working papers on the national financial and industrial markets and the rules governing the civil service.

More than 500 Saudi Arabian businessmen from Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Makkah, Madinah, Qasim, Taif, Abha, Tabuk and Ahsa are to take part in the conference together with representatives of the various economic sectors in the Kingdom.

On goodwill visit to Kingdom

2 Indian ships arrive today

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 11 — Two Indian Navy ships, *INS Vindhyagiri* and *INS Shakti*, are due to arrive at the Jeddah Islamic Port Saturday on a three-day goodwill visit to the Kingdom.

An Indian Embassy spokesman said *Vindhyagiri*'s commanding officer, Capt. Narindra Nath Anand, and *Shakti*'s Captain, I.J. Sharma will make a courtesy call on Makkah Governor Prince Majed, Maj. Gen. Saleh Al-Sudeis, commander of the Western Region, Brig. Gen. Ali Abdullah Mahamit, coast guard commander; Abdul Latif Jameel, naval commander; Muhammad Ali Al-Ghiasi, director general of the Jeddah Islamic Port; and Salim Sunbul, chief of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

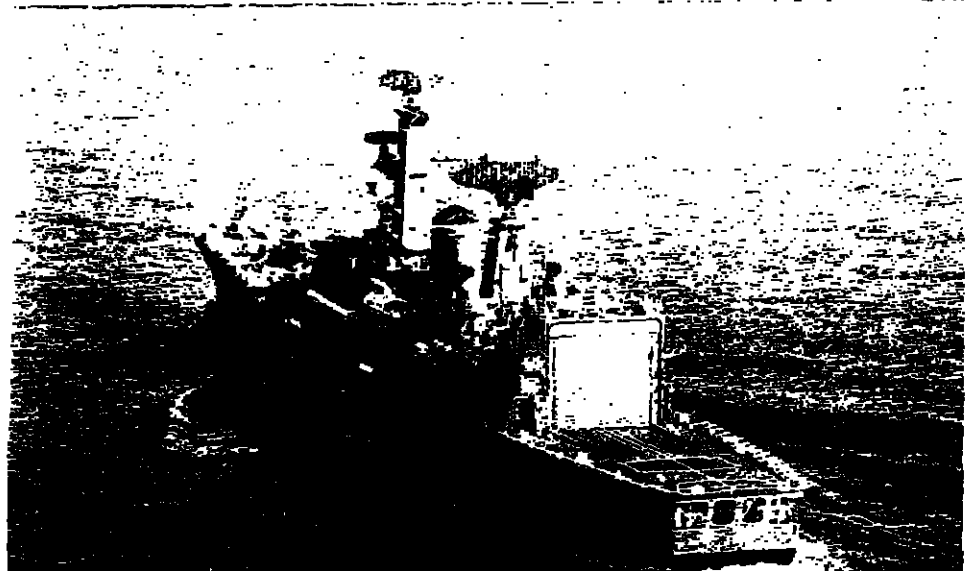
Vindhyagiri is the 6th Leander class frigate of the Indian Navy constructed by Mazagon Dock, Bombay, which was launched in November 1977 and commissioned in July 1981, marking an important watershed in India's warship building industry. "It is a product of Indian innovation in design improvement carried out on the Leander design initially procured from Britain," the spokesman said.

He added that one of the significant improvements is the provision of a large Sea King helicopter with a completely new anti-



Captain N.N. Anand

submarine weapon package aboard the ship. The ship belongs to one of the modern generation antisubmarine frigates. It is fully airconditioned and self-sufficient. The other ship *Shakti* is a fleet tanker.



FRIGATE: Two Indian naval ships, *Vindhyagiri* and *Shakti*, are due to arrive at the Jeddah Islamic Port Saturday on a three-day goodwill visit to the Kingdom. Shown here is the anti-submarine frigate *Vindhyagiri*.

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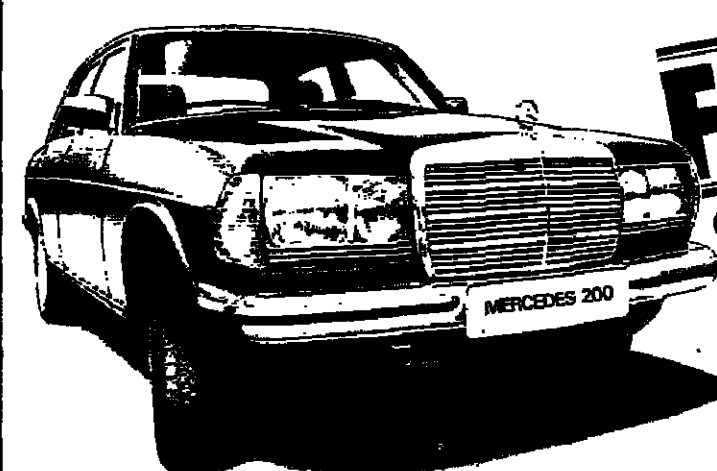


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Shamir, Salem to meet U.S. leaders Talks on Lebanon take a new turn

WASHINGTON, March 11 (R) — Protected negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon enter a new phase this weekend when the foreign ministers of both Israel and Lebanon will be in Washington for talks with U.S. officials.

U.S. and Israeli officials sought to dampen speculation that the talks, involving the top policy officials of the three countries for the first time, could lead to a breakthrough.

But U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Velites said earlier this week: "It seems to us we are witnessing a process that is getting pretty close to the point of decision."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's visit was suggested by the Israeli government, while Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem was invited to Washington by the United States after Shamir's trip was arranged.

Shamir was due to arrive Friday and have talks with Secretary of State George Shultz on Sunday and Monday. Details of Salem's schedule were not yet available.

State Department spokesman John

Hughes told reporters that talks involving all three men were not planned, although he did not rule them out.

It was possible that two sets of talks might be held at the same time, he said.

Negotiations between Israeli and Lebanese officials, with the aid of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, have been dragging on since January after a long wrangle over an agenda.

U.S. officials have been impatient at the slow pace but the belief that an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops, who swept into Lebanon last June, is a prerequisite for a pullout of Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel called again for the withdrawal of all foreign forces when he addressed this week's nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

The two main stumbling blocks to an agreement are Israel's demands for some sort of normalization in its relations with Lebanon and for security against possible infiltration across the Israeli-Lebanon border.

Gemayel hopeful of peace

BEIRUT, March 11 (AP) — President Amin Gemayel said Thursday the chances for peace in Lebanon are better, while Washington was reportedly trying to arrange a face-to-face meeting between the foreign ministers of Lebanon and Israel.

Speaking to reporters at Beirut airport upon his return from a summit conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, Gemayel said, "rest assured a better future awaits Lebanon. The prospects for a comprehensive peace across the country are better after the positive strands expressed at the conference by Lebanon's friends."

Speaking about his meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria while in New Delhi, Gemayel said he was satisfied with the discussions. I thank President Assad for his full cooperation in the interest of both Syria and Lebanon.

The discussion reportedly centered on the withdrawal of Syrian troops from northern and eastern Lebanon within a comprehensive agreement for the evacuation of all non-Lebanese armies from the country.

In another development, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's request for emergency aid to Lebanon met a hostile reception Thursday in a key subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

Democratic Rep. Clarence Long of Maryland, chairman of the foreign operation subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, said the history of strife in Lebanon indicated that it might be unwise to "pour money" into it in the form of aid grants that would either build a Lebanese bureaucracy or make Lebanon dependent on foreign aid.

Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Velites said the Reagan administration's request for \$251 million in military and economy aid was a small fraction of what was needed but would serve as "seed money" to encourage the private sector to invest in Lebanon's reconstruction.

"We have given a lot of thought to this," Velites said. "We do need these funds this summer" when the United States expects to have an agreement for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

"The easiest thing in the world is to give money away; the hardest thing is to do it wisely," said Long, suggesting the aid might be reduced or changed into a loan.

Syria may strike a tough bargain over troop pullout

DAMASCUS, March 11 (AP) — Syria is expected to bargain long and hard before withdrawing its 38,000 troops from Lebanon. President Hafez Assad has promised to leave if Israel does the same, but Western diplomats say much will depend on the type of accord American mediators forge in the pullout talks.

Syria opposes any lingering Israeli presence such as anti-commando outposts in South Lebanon or any form of normalization as demanded by Israel. "Anything that affects the sovereignty and security of Lebanon will affect the sovereignty and security of Syria," Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad said in an interview. He added Syria was backing Lebanese leaders who assured Assad's government they "will not accept any Israeli conditions."

"Syria will not sign a blank check," said one diplomat, who briefed a reporter on condition his name not be used. "Israel undoubtedly knows this and may be hanging tough in the withdrawal talks because they think Syria will take another slice out of the agreement."

An increasingly close ally of the Soviet Union, Syria is also suspicious of United States intentions.

"Personally, I don't believe that the U.S. has the will to make Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally," Iskander said in the interview, which began with a condemnation of U.S. mediator Philip Habib for failing to uphold a "guarantee" that the Israelis would not enter Beirut after Palestinian commandos left.

"Israel must be punished, must pay the price for its crimes in Lebanon, must not be rewarded as the American administration



Hafez Assad



Philip Habib



Ahmad Iskander

wants," said Iskander.

In an interview with the independent Lebanese magazine *As-Sayad*, Iskander relaxed a previous demand for an Israeli first withdrawal saying, "we have no objection to a balanced withdrawal." At the same time, however, he said Israel should pay war reparations to Lebanon — a new demand.

Assad recently told a visiting U.S. congressman: "We went into Lebanon to stop a civil war and we stopped it. But we never got a national consensus and we were not successful" in building a stable government.

Even so, diplomats note, Syria is not in a hurry to leave. They cite the following reasons:

— Assad, like Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, is opposed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan and would like to deny it momentum.

— Syria's presence in Lebanon is one of the few cards Assad has to play to win back the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights captured in 1967.

— Israeli Army is suffering attrition from frequent commando attacks in Lebanon, building opposition at home, and the Syrians could stall in hopes of a better deal.



President Gemayel

Amnesty alerts Libyan exiles

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — Amnesty International, the human rights organization, has warned Libyans living in exile to beware of the vengeance of Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

The warning came after the Feb. 17 decision of a Tripoli meeting of the "basic people's congress" local bodies that fix official policy, that "every citizen is responsible for the liquidation of the enemies of the people and revolution."

The delegates also warned foreign states which "shelter and assist" exiles considered hostile to the revolution.

Amnesty, winner of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its work on behalf of prisoners of

conscience, said that following a similar 1980 decision, 11 Libyan exiles were assassinated in Italy, Britain, West Germany, Greece and Lebanon.

The victims included businessmen, a journalist, a lawyer, a student and others, Amnesty said in a statement.

Six Libyans, all travelling as tourists or students, were later convicted of four of the killings, nine of which took place between March 21 and May 21, 1980.

Amnesty said the Tripoli announcement last month followed "repeated urgings" by Qaddafi for the elimination of "enemies abroad."

De Cuellar says

Afghan parleys on right track

NEW DELHI, March 11 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in an interview published Friday that negotiations on the Afghan problem were slow but on the right path.

He told *Times of India* that Afghan and Pakistani government leaders had shown considerable flexibility in separate talks with him during the nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

The newspaper quoted Perez de Cuellar as saying the direction was right though the process was slow because the discussions were being held indirectly.

The negotiations, sponsored by the U.N. because Pakistan has refused to talk directly to the Kabul government, are due to resume in Geneva next month.

They are aimed at finding a formula for the withdrawal of an estimated 105,000 troops from Afghanistan, the return home of some four million refugees in Pakistan and Iran and international guarantees of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

"I am not a mediator. I am only what you

may call an honest broker who is acting by proxy," Perez de Cuellar said. He left for New York Thursday after addressing the nonaligned summit.

The U.N. chief said the Afghan issue would figure in his talks with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in Moscow later this month.

The Soviet Union, which sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979, has said it was encouraging U.N. efforts to settle the Afghan question but was not itself involved.

Meanwhile, large numbers of Soviet-Afghan troops were moving this week toward the provincial capitals of Kandahar, Ghazni and Gardez in southern and eastern Afghanistan to launch last offensive, a source close to the resistance said in Islamabad Thursday.

A convoy of several hundred vehicles, transporting more than 10,000 men, was heading for the small town of Urgun near the border with Pakistan in the south of Paktia province, the source said.

The convoy, which left from Ghazni, had four men killed and two tanks destroyed Tuesday when the tanks drove over mines planted by the freedom fighters.

The source said Soviet-Afghan troop concentrations were heavy in Kandahar and Ghazni and that a thousand Soviet soldiers had been helicoptered over the past few days into Gardez, the capital of Paktia.

BRIEFS

SIDON (R) — A bomb was hurled at an Israeli military convoy south of Sidon Friday, Israeli Army sources said. They said the charge was thrown from a speeding car which fled after the attack. The sources did not refer to casualties, but eye-witnesses said they saw two injured soldiers.

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Major Saad Hadad, a close Israeli ally who controls an enclave just north of the Israeli border, has warned Israel that there is a serious risk of massacres of Palestinians in Israeli-controlled territory in southern Lebanon, the *Haaretz* newspaper reported Friday.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — A French doctor facing charges of spying and subversion in Afghanistan was "certain to be found guilty and might face imprisonment," a senior Afghan official said here Friday.

GENEVA (AFP) — The head of the Iranian delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Friday ruled out an official visit to Tehran by a U.N. envoy. Jaafar Mahallati made the position clear after a resolution was passed by the assembly to send a representative to investigate human rights in Iran.

ISTANBUL (R) — Martial law authorities in Istanbul will prosecute 48 trade unionists on charges of spreading Communist propaganda, the latest in a spate of actions against labor leaders, military officials said Friday.

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'Rebel victory will jeopardize U.S. security'

Reagan broadens commitment to Salvador

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's toughly worded speech declaring U.S. determination to defeat leftist insurgents in El Salvador has put his administration on the road to a larger military commitment in Central America.

In near apocalyptic terms favored by some of his most conservative advisers, Reagan warned Thursday that a rebel victory in El Salvador would jeopardize U.S. security interests not just in Latin America, but throughout the world.

"Soviet military theorists want to destroy our capacity to resupply Western Europe in case of an emergency," he said in asking Congress for \$110 million more in military aid for El Salvador.

"They want to tie down our attention and forces on our own southern border and so limit our capacity to act in more distant places such as Europe, the Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Sea of Japan."

He declared that "Central America is simply too close and the strategic stakes are too high, for us to ignore the danger of governments seizing power there with ideological and military ties to the Soviet Union."

The rhetoric appears to dash hopes of some administration moderates for a negotiated

U.S. mercenary gets suspended jail sentence

NAKHON PHANOM, Thailand, March 11 (R) — James (Bo) Gritz, a former Green Beret commando who says he headed a private attempt to find missing U.S. servicemen in Indochina, was given a one-year suspended jail sentence Friday for illegally possessing a powerful radio set.

Similar sentences were also passed on three other former soldiers, David Scott Weakly, Gary Goldman and Lance Edward Trimmer, and on Lynn Standerwick, daughter of a U.S. Air Force pilot shot down over Laos in 1971. The five were each fined 3,000 baht (about \$130).

They were not given deportation orders, despite demands from some Thai officials. But their lawyer said the five were expected to leave for the United States by Saturday.

Gritz, 44, is leader of a self-proclaimed prisoner-of-war (POW) rescue squad whose members believe Americans are still held in Indochina eight years after the Vietnam War ended. Hanoi has repeatedly denied this and the U.S. State Department has said it presumes that almost all missing are dead.

Speaking through his lawyer, Gritz told the court: "I was contacted by the families and friends of POWs (prisoners of war) to try and find whether there are any Americans alive in Indochina. As a patriotic American I accepted this assignment as did the four other accused."

Gritz, who is reported to have launched a mission into Laos November to search for the missing men, refused to say last week whether his team had recently been in the country. Newspapers have also said his expedition was financed by Hollywood stars Clint Eastwood and William Shatner. Gritz told the court Friday: "We did the job without compensation."

Police said the powerful radio equipment was found in a house occupied by the Gritz group on the bank of the Mekong. Gritz said in his court statement: "We came to Nakhon Phanom as there are many displaced Laos who could help us in gathering intelligence."

"We had no intention of breaking Thai law. If we did, it was unintentional and very regrettable and I take full responsibility. This is a first offense and if there is a jail sentence I appeal that it should be light."

Artificial heart is 100 days old

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 11 (AP) — In early December, a dying man with little hope went under the surgeon's knife. That hope, and Barney Clark's artificial heart, are 100 days old Friday.

During his tenure as the world's first recipient of a permanent mechanical heart, Clark has won respect and support in his stoic struggle for life.

No commemoration of the day was planned. Clark remained in fair condition Thursday at the University of Utah Medical Center. He is recovering slowly from aspiration pneumonia, the latest in a series of setbacks that have kept Clark hospitalized far longer than doctors had hoped.

"Even a couple of days is a milestone, so the 100th day has no special significance" for Clark's doctors, hospital spokeswoman Anne Brillinger said. "Certainly they're pleased that Dr. Clark has done this well, that he has lived to 100 days, that the heart is doing well."

Clark's life with the artificial heart has not been easy. There have been days of depression and disorientation, weeks of uncomfortable nosebleeds, nausea, pneumonia, seizures, surgeries.

Always, there's been the gasping battle for air that is part of his emphysema. And yet, Clark has said, the battle has been worth it.

In his 100 days, Clark has celebrated his 62nd birthday his natural heart would have denied him. He and his wife, Una Loy, quietly shared their 39th wedding anniversary.

He has received letters of encouragement from throughout the world: From telegrams from President and Mrs. Reagan to valentines colored by schoolchildren.

"I've had some wonderful letters and so forth from all parts of the world plus the United States supporting me. Some of it I can't interpret," Clark said last week in his first public comments about his experience. "But all in all it has been a pleasure to help people and then, you folks have learned something."

When asked last week by Dr. William Devries, who implanted the heart, what advice he would have for future artificial heart patients, Clark replied, "well, I would tell them that it's worth it if the alternative is they either die or they have it done." That was precisely the decision Clark faced.

settlement of the Salvadoran Civil War in the near future. The bitter 3-year-old conflict now seems likely to continue indefinitely and possibly intensify. Already, about 40,000 persons have died.

In his Thursday speech, Reagan rejected comprehensive negotiations being demanded by the guerrillas — and instead focused on the need to build up the Salvadoran Army so it can reverse its sagging fortunes.

Reagan conceded that the military situa-

tion "is not good," but added that U.S. training and supply can turn the situation around. No U.S. combat troops nor combat advisers would be sent, he said. "Only Salvadorans can fight this war, just as only Salvadorans can decide El Salvador's future," he said.

Despite the new aid request, he called claims that he is seeking a military victory in El Salvador "nonsense" and restated administration hopes that social reforms and elections, like the one now planned for

December, could lead eventually to peace.

Reagan expressed the hope that with \$110 million in new military training and supplies, the Salvadoran Army can put the guerrillas on the defensive and gain more time for beleaguered economic reforms to work.

According to an administration official, the \$110 million would "provide the Salvadorans with enough trained manpower to station a 320-man light infantry battalion in each of the 14 provinces in El Salvador."

Using the increased aid, the Salvadoran Army could be expanded by 8,000 men. The force now numbers about 18,000.

In the past several months, the guerrillas have succeeded in spreading the conflict across the country. U.S. officials have criticized the Salvadoran Army for relying too much on large-unit sweep operations and failing to challenge the guerrillas with aggressive, small-unit tactics.

Meanwhile, commenting on the president's request, House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Democrat, told reporters: "I can't conceive of it passing the House under present circumstances." He added: "Nobody wants to see the Marxists taking over ... but there is a strong feeling the president is going too far and the whole situation is grossly overblown."

Guerrillas 'winning war'

SAN SALVADOR, March 11 (R) — El Salvador's former Deputy Defense Minister said that the leftist guerrillas who captured him last June were winning the Civil War.

Col. Francisco Adolfo Castillo was speaking on the guerrillas' Radio Venceremos a day after former insurgent Cmdr. Alejandro Montenegro appeared on government television to urge his old comrades in arms to lay down their weapons.

The colonel called on "honest" military men to seek reconciliation with the guerrillas. The guerrillas had the ability to attack at will and had proved themselves able to retake positions even after being ousted from their strongholds by the army, he said.

Col. Castillo, who became the highest-ranking official to fall into guerrilla hands when his helicopter was shot down, accused the army of corruption. Some top officials were involved in the drug trade and were using the war effort for personal benefit, he said.

"In the long run the guerrillas will win the war because of high morale ... I call on the honest military men to rediscover their purpose, their army, their people and to look for reconciliation with the FMLN (the guerrillas)," he said.

President Suharto sworn in

JAKARTA, March 11 (R) — President Suharto was sworn in Friday for a further term of office but indicated that, after 17 years, his leadership of Indonesia was drawing to a close.

He told the People's Consultative Congress in a brief speech that the five-year term would be the "last phase" for the so-called 1945 generation which fought the war of independence against the Dutch. "I am part of this 1945 generation," he added.

The 920-member Congress, which meets every five years, issued several guidelines on state policy but Gen Suharto mentioned only one of them. This was on the legal separation of politics and religion, which, according to officials close to him, the president sees as one of his last statutory tasks.

The Congress said that all political parties must adhere to the secular state ideology of Pancasila. Its decision effectively disabled the opposition by preventing it campaigning on religious grounds.

Gen. Suharto said: "with this extremely important resolution, it is hoped that we will have abandoned all the conflicts, suspicions and divisions, which were parts of our bitter experience in the past... The experience of the 1945 generation that will not be handed down to the succeeding generation."

The 11-day Congress session ended Friday after formally electing the new vice president, retired Gen. Umar Wirahadikusumah, by

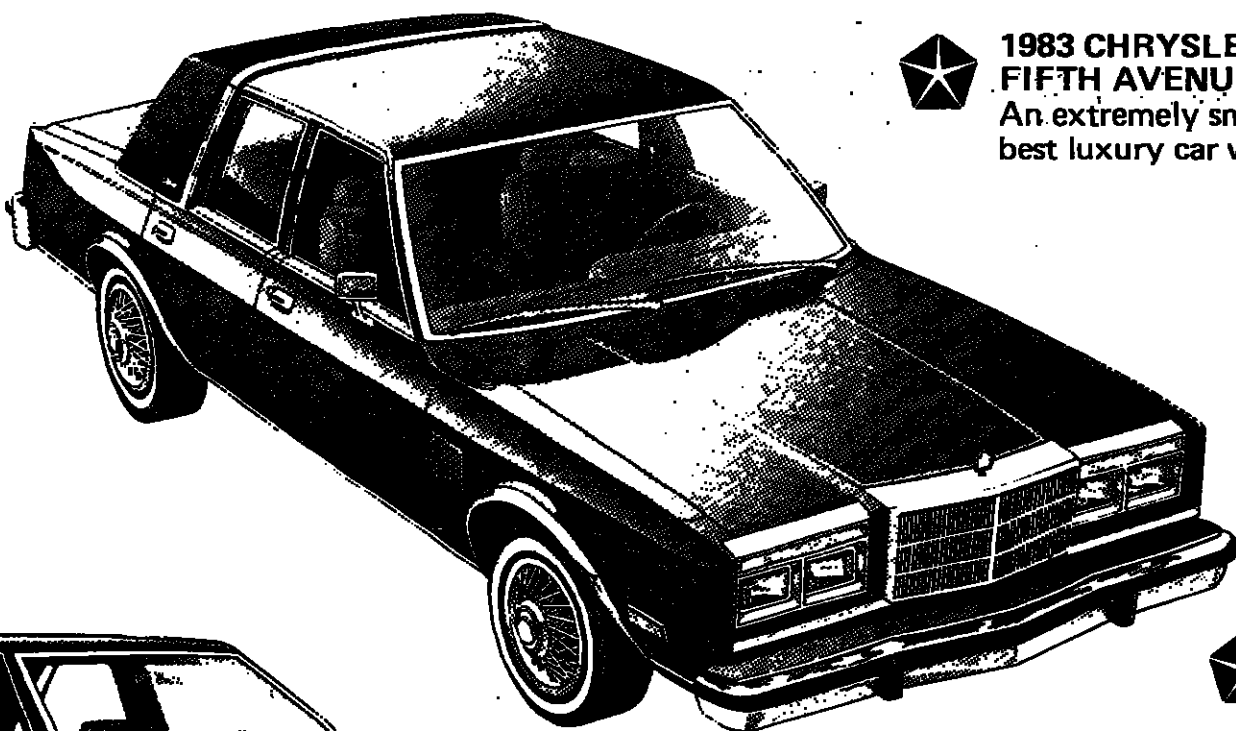


President Suharto

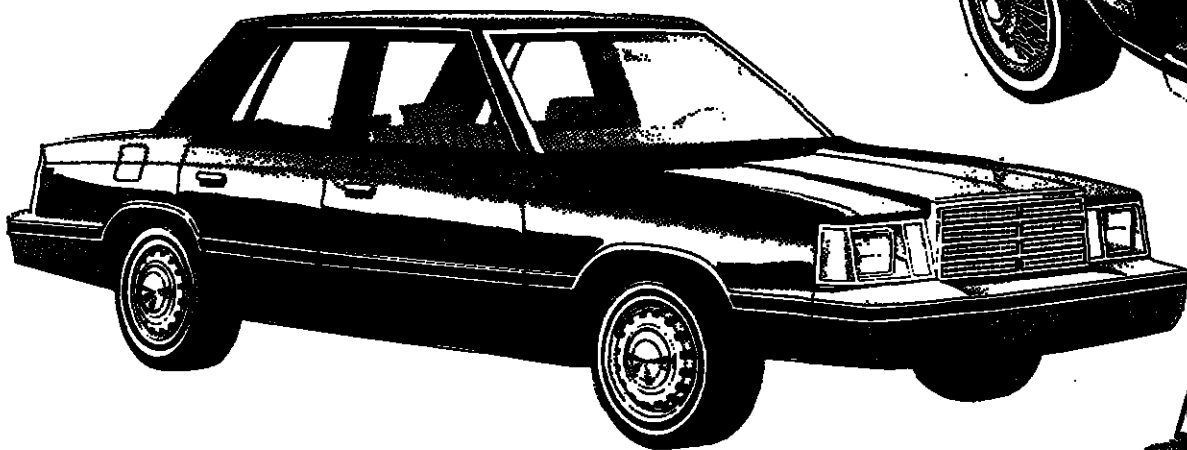
acclamation to replace Adam Malik. Gen. Suharto was expected to announce sweeping changes to his cabinet within the next two weeks. Well-informed sources said more than three-quarters of the 23 senior ministerial posts would be changed.

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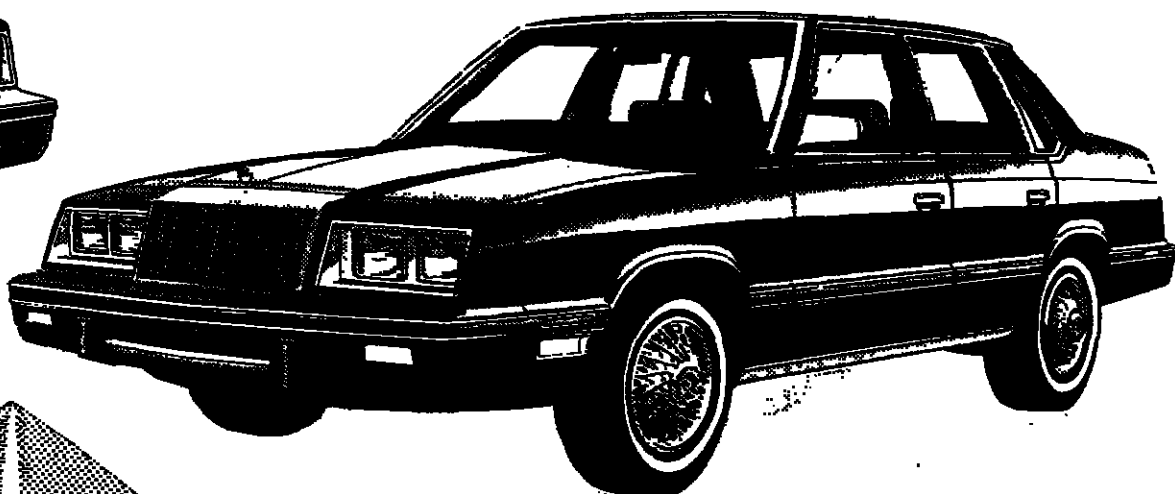
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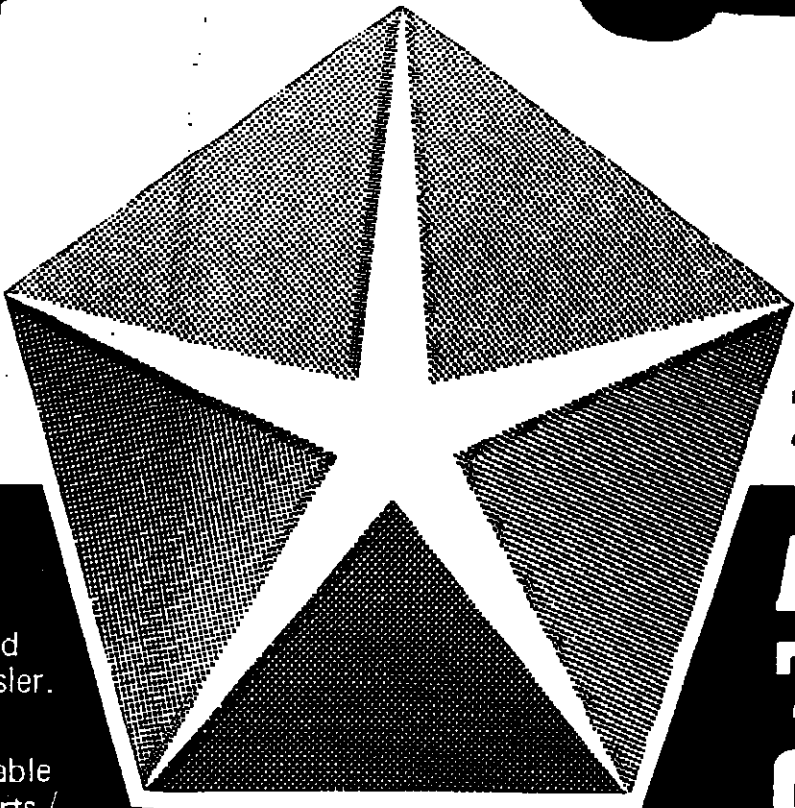


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Australia may seek role in Middle East

CANBERRA, Australia, March 11 (Agencies) — New Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday that his government would maintain a foreign policy based on close ties with the United States and might seek a role in the Middle East.

Hawke said he believed his close personal relationships with the leaders of Egypt, Jordan and Israel might enable him to play a role in the area.

Hawke praised former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's anti-apartheid and pro-black African policies. In Asia, he said his government would work to restore good relations with Indonesia — which the Labor Party criticized when it annexed East Timor.

Hawke, who was sworn in Friday, indicated that his Labor government might not be able initially to fulfill its election promises. He told a radio interviewer that Labor had inherited an economic disaster, including a budget deficit estimated at 10 billion dollars (\$11.6 billion).

He said he did not know how the deficit would affect promised tax cuts but "it will obviously restrict our ability to stimulate the Australian economy."

Hawke and his 27-member government,

composed mostly of Labor moderates, won power on March 5 in a landslide election victory. They swept out Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who had headed a Liberal-National Party coalition for the past seven years and is expected to retire from politics soon. As Hawke was being sworn in, the Liberals were electing a new leader, one-time rebel Andrew Peacock, 44, a former foreign minister.

Fraser, 53, the second longest-serving prime minister in Australian history, resigned as Liberal leader after the election.

Hawke has called a meeting of government ministers, union leaders and businessmen next month to discuss the economy and draw up a plan linking wage and price rises to combat inflation, now running at 11 percent a year. "It will be a matter of enlightened self-interest," Hawke said. "If we are going to take advantage of the resurgence of economic strength next year, we must act sensibly in 1983."

Hawke, 54, head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions in the 1970s, solved most labor disputes by getting all parties round a conference table and plans to run government in the same way.

Sly Argentine raid reported

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — Argentine forces last night made a hit-and-run raid on the uninhabited British dependency of Thule, 643 kilometers southeast of the Falklands, the British Defense Ministry said.

A spokesman said Thursday the sneak landing was discovered Dec. 19 when the British survey ship *HMS Hecate* visited the tiny island, which is part of the Sandwich Islands. He said the Argentines ripped down the British flag and hoisted the Argentine flag.

Ustinov speaks of Soviet might

MOSCOW, March 11 (R) — Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov said the Soviet Union had strong nerves and would know how to respond if the West went ahead with the proposed deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Speaking in the northern port city of Murmansk, Marshal Ustinov said Thursday Washington was not looking for an agreement at U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva and wanted to keep to its plans to deploy the new weapons from the end of the year.

"But should this still happen, the Soviet Union will be able to give a timely and effective answer. Let nobody have any doubt about that," he said. "We have strong nerves and enough strength to stand up for our interests and the interests of our friends."

before retreating undetected.

"We are not inclined to treat this incident as a serious indication of Argentina attempting to re-establish a presence on the dependencies," said the spokesman, who in accordance with British practice declined to be named.

Thule was the last British outpost in the South Atlantic to be formally retaken from Argentina in last year's 74-day Falklands War. The main conflict on the Falkland Islands themselves ended when Argentine troops surrendered at Port Stanley on June 14.

The spokesman said "British forces have now destroyed all but one small building on Thule" in view of the possibility that Argentina might seek to reoccupy the island. "We are obviously not encouraging an Argentine presence there and we have taken the necessary steps," the spokesman said.

British forces on the Falklands have been on full alert in recent months. Argentina has never formally recognized that hostilities are ended and British intelligence reports have warned it may attempt to launch further attacks with warplanes and commando strikes.

Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone told a summit conference of the nonaligned movement in New Delhi Thursday that his country was determined to recover the Falklands from Britain, together with the South Georgia dependency and the Sandwich Islands.

Maclean, British diplomat turned Soviet spy, dies

MOSCOW, March 11 (R) — Donald Maclean, the British diplomat who spied for the Soviet Union, has died in Moscow at the age of 69, a spokesman for the institute where he worked said Friday.

Asked if reports of Maclean's death were true, the spokesman for the Institute for World Economy and International Relations said "that is indeed so." The spokesman said arrangements for the funeral were now being made. Maclean had been housebound for several months at his Moscow flat and spent six weeks in hospital at the New Year.

Maclean, the tall, elegant British diplomat, became a spy out of Communist conviction and handed over priceless foreign policy documents to the Soviet Union. He escaped to Moscow with fellow spy Guy Burgess in May 1951, just before British security authorities were to start interrogating him.

Their case turned into Britain's most celebrated spy scandal and led to a major shake-up in British intelligence. In 1963 the "third man" in the affair, Harold "Kim" Philby, also defected to Moscow. Their flight created headlines around the world.

Maclean came from the kind of British establishment background which fitted him for a Foreign Office (ministry) career. The son of Sir Donald Maclean, a Liberal Party cabinet minister, he was educated at a private school and went to Cambridge University in the early 1930s.

With Philby, Burgess and Anthony Blunt — art adviser to Queen Elizabeth until 1979 when he was revealed as a self-confessed former Soviet spy — he became an idealistic Communist.

At Cambridge, Maclean, Blunt and Burgess were members of a group which called itself the apostles and believed it was the intellectual vanguard of a Communist revolution. Philby was also a Cambridge student in the 1930s.

The spread of fascism in Europe and British appeasement of Hitler encouraged them to work for Moscow. Maclean gained a first class degree in French and German in 1934 and next year joined the Foreign Office.

Under the security procedures then in

force, Maclean's student communism was seen as unimportant. But by this time, he had probably already been recruited as a Soviet agent and advised to play down his left-wing sympathies publicly.

Maclean was posted to Paris in 1938 as third secretary and won the admiration of his superiors for his meticulous work. During this period he met his American wife, Melinda. In 1944 he was sent to Washington, where he remained until 1948. From 1947 he was British representative on the combined policy committee, a highly sensitive British-U.S.-Canadian body dealing with nuclear cooperation.

At this time Maclean held a pass to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission where he had access to highly secret materials. In 1948 he was promoted to a senior post at the British Embassy in Cairo but here his self-control began to crack.

He eventually had to be given six months' leave after being arrested in a stupor in Alexandria and spending two days in an Egyptian jail. But in 1950 he returned to Foreign Office work in London as head of the American department. The NATO alliance between Britain, the United States and 10 other countries had been formed the year before.

Before the net finally closed in on him, Maclean was able to report to Moscow every details of high-level negotiations. In particu-



Donald Maclean

lar, he was fully briefed on British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's 1950 visit to Washington to persuade President Truman not to use nuclear weapons in the Korean War. By 1951 Maclean was one of a handful of Foreign Office officials suspected of being a Soviet agent.

Before World War II, a Soviet defector had

told Western intelligence about a well-born young English diplomat who was spying for Moscow out of ideological conviction. Pains-taking detective work, much of it in the United States, provided strong circumstantial evidence that Maclean was that spy.

Warned by Philby, who had become a Soviet agent in Vienna and joined British intelligence in 1940, Maclean and Burgess, also a career diplomat, fled to France on a cross-channel ferry on May 25, 1951. Maclean's 38th birthday.

Suspected of warning the fugitives, Philby was forced to resign, and after working in the Middle East as a journalist, went to Moscow in 1963. On arrival in the Soviet Union Maclean and Burgess were taken to the provincial city of Kuibyshev, closed to foreigners, and first re-emerged in Moscow in 1955 to meet Western journalists.

Maclean took Soviet citizenship and was allowed to work as an analyst of British foreign policy at a Moscow Foreign Relations Institute. He published articles under a pen-name.

Burgess, who did not pursue a new career in the Soviet Union, died in 1963. The government newspaper *Izvestia* reported in 1980 that Philby was still on "active duty."

Maclean's wife, Melinda, and his three children joined him in Moscow. But Melinda left him to live with Philby and later returned to the United States. For many years Maclean lived with his daughter and granddaughter in Moscow but they too left for the West in 1980.

Robert Cecil, who succeeded Maclean as head of the American department at the Foreign Office, said the job would have allowed Maclean access to almost any kind of information he wanted to see. He believed the British spy was of most value to the Soviet Union because of his role in discussions on atomic energy.

"His life was an absolute tragedy. He was a man of enormous ability, who genuinely wanted to work for peace, who only in fact succeeded in hotting up, or making more intense the Cold War," he said.

Soviet occupation 'a mistake'

MOSCOW, March 11 (R) — Donald Maclean told a correspondent a few months before his death: "People call me a traitor, but I was never a traitor to my beliefs."

Maclean died still faithful to the Marxist views he adopted as a student. But instead of being an orthodox Stalinist as in his youth, he was more of a Eurocommunist who was privately critical of many things in the Soviet Union.

Maclean made no secret of his sympathy for the liberal communism of the "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and his hopes for a reform of the Soviet system.

He described the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as a mistake and added crisply, as if dictating a minute for the Foreign Office files, "the Russians have lost a great deal in Afghanistan and gained precisely nothing."

He was privately critical of what he saw as stagnation in Soviet foreign policy under the late President Brezhnev, and said he felt Kremlin policy had come back on course since the appointment of Yuri Andropov as Communist Party leader.

BRIEFS

detected the prostaglandin hormone group.

NEW YORK (AP) — Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton will become Broadway's highest-paid performers for portraying a divorced couple in *Private Lives*, the play's producer said Thursday. He would not say how high the salaries would be, calling published reports that the stars will each get \$70,000 a week "way out of line."

NICE, France (R) — A French secret agent found dead in the foothills of the Alps near here last month was murdered, according to police. They said Thursday a warrant had been issued for the arrest of an unnamed person for the murder of Lt. Col. Bernard Nut, 47, whose body was found near the town of Puget-Théniers on Feb. 15. Police said an

autopsy and ballistic investigations showed that Col. Nut, a member of the external intelligence service, had been killed by a single bullet in the brain. Previously police had said they were undecided whether Col. Nut had been murdered or had committed suicide.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (AP) — Alabama Governor George C. Wallace was hospitalized Thursday for what aides said was a reaction to medication for his bowels. Wallace, who was hospitalized for a week last month with an inflamed colon, was readmitted to Jackson Hospital. Wallace was paralyzed in the legs by an assassination attempt 11 years ago.

PRAGUE (AFP) — Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has been virtually

unavailable since February because of a "serious" illness, informed sources here said. An official source confirmed that Strougal, 58, was "sick" but would not give details.

ROME (AFP) — The Italian parliament's constitutional commission has rejected any procedural short cuts to allow ailing ex-King Umberto, aged 78, to end 37 years of exile and return to Italy. King Umberto, who has bone cancer, left Italy when the country became a republic in 1946. He lives in Geneva, where he moved last month from London.

NICOSIA (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia will pay an official three-day visit to Cyprus on March 20, it was announced here.

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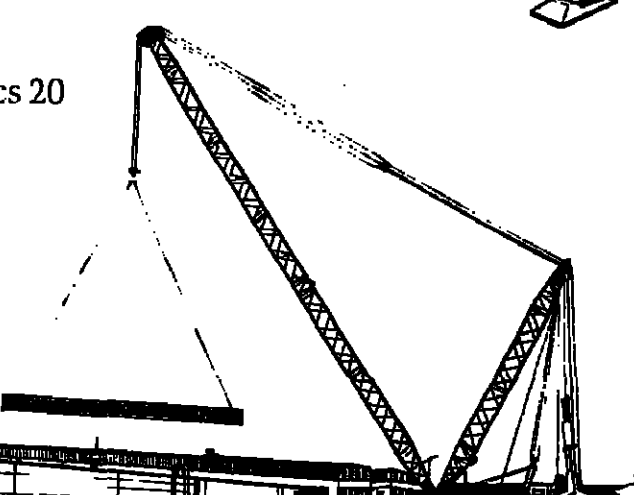
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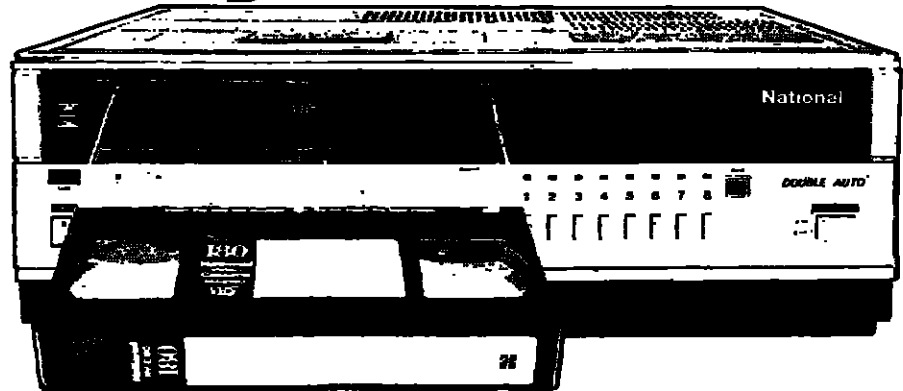
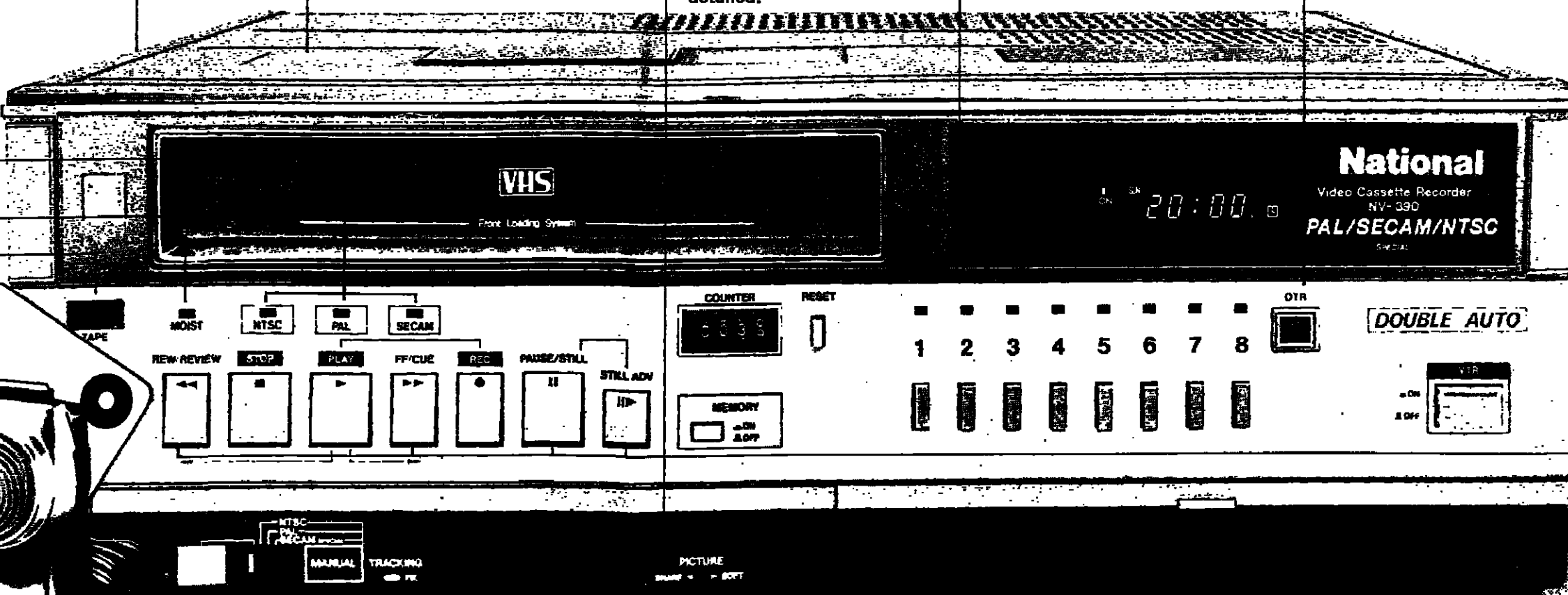
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As government blocks hosting of '86 soccer finale

Brazil's dream world shattered

BRASILIA, March 11 (Agencies) — The Brazilian government, citing economic reasons, Thursday vetoed attempts to bring the 1986 World Cup Soccer finals here to the country many see as soccer's true home.

A government statement said President Joao Figueiredo decided to withhold support from the bid put forward by the Brazilian Football Federation (CBF) for economic reasons. This effectively killed the effort as football's international governing body, FIFA, insists governments underwrite the applications of their national soccer authorities. FIFA will now choose between Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Figueiredo was unwilling to spend funds destined for social works for the World Cup, the statement said, adding: "The current economic situation of the country recommends strict austerity in public spending."

Brazil, home of some of the world's most gifted and exciting soccer stars, is in the midst of a foreign exchange crisis over payments on its vast foreign debt and suffers inflation of more than 100 percent as well as heavy unemployment.

The statement cast doubt on CBF forecasts

that tourist revenue from the finals would more than pay expenses and added: "The high cost of tickets — estimated by the CBF at an average equivalent of \$5 — is incompatible with the purchasing power of the poorer classes."

The decision, taken on the advice of the chief Economy Minister Antonio Delfim Netto, was thought unlikely to be popular. An opinion poll published by the newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* on Sunday said 60 percent of Brazilians wanted the 1986 Cup finals held here while 32 percent did not.

In Rio de Janeiro, CBF chief Giulite Coutinho said he was surprised by the government's decision, but added: "I prefer not to go into my personal feelings." "We did a pretty thorough study about the advantages of having the World Cup here, from the promotional, economic and social angles," he said. "We presented the project to the government, which decided not to give its support — we can only accept its decision."

The CBF had argued that Brazil would not need to spend anything on communications, hotels or airports and that the only expense would be in adapting the existing stadiums.

The CBF did not need to withdraw its application to FIFA as not confirming it would have the same effect, he said. FIFA is to decide the venue for the Cup in May.

U.S. makes official bid

Meanwhile, the United States have thrown their hat into the ring in the battle to stage the World Cup. At a press conference in New York, Werner Fricker, the executive director of the American Organizing Committee, unveiled a 92-page brochure outlining American plans for the competition, involving 14 stadiums.

The plans will be submitted to FIFA, and although there has been no official backing from the federal government to go ahead with the submission, the Reagan administration is believed to be largely in favor of the United States Soccer Federation organizing the World Cup.

Mexico also has bid for the event, which had been awarded to Colombia, then turned away by that South American country when it couldn't raise the money to stage the quadrennial soccer championship. Canada was to announce on Friday its formal application for the tournament.

The ball should roll smoothly for U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11 (R) — Although the average American would not forego a day at Disneyland to watch a soccer match, there is little doubt the U.S. could stage a spectacular World Cup in 1986.

The stadiums are there — though some would require alterations — as are the hotels, transport and communications.

Soccer has never become established like baseball, American football, basketball or ice hockey. Indeed, even Alkis Panagoulas, the coach of the newly-formed U.S. national side, Team America, concedes "Soccer is fighting for survival."

There are now more colleges and universities playing soccer than football but it continues to struggle at the professional level and attendances have dropped sharply in the North American Soccer League (NASL). When the league begins its 17th season on April 17 it will comprise 12 teams, including Team America which will be based in Washington and which will include the best U.S.-born players.

Team America will undoubtedly command a lot of interest and Panagoulas, who will be in charge of the national squad on a full-time basis, must be the envy of every manager in the world. But the fact remains there were 24 teams in the NASL in the late 1970s and even New York Cosmos have suffered dwindling

crowds. A few years ago attendances in excess of 50,000 were commonplace at Cosmos home games. Last year 30,000 was considered exceptional.

However, the U.S. Soccer Federation (USFF) puts a strong case for hosting the finals. Werner Fricker, executive vice president of the USFF, said: "I don't think any other country can come close to us at this time."

Fricker, who is also chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organizing Committee, went on: "We have lined up 12 outstanding stadiums as prospective sites that are well-suited for

soccer. We can guarantee excellent hotel accommodation and transportation and security as good, if not better, than anywhere in the world. Our communications facilities are unparalleled. We have tremendous corporate support. And we can generate more revenue for FIFA than anyone else."

Fricker said the USFF was leaning toward the New York Giants Stadium in east Rutherford, New Jersey, and the Los Angeles Coliseum, the main venue of next year's Olympics, as preferred sites.

If the Giants Stadium is chosen for the World Cup, Fricker said the pitch would have

to be enlarged slightly and the artificial turf replaced by natural grass. "But those would not be monumental tasks," he added. "None of the stadiums would require any construction or major modifications," Fricker said.

Fricker said he did not think the NASL's difficulties or the lack of a soccer tradition in the United States would jeopardize the USFF's efforts to host the World Cup. Many of the 24 finalists could certainly depend on a large ethnic following — Italy in New York, West Germany in Chicago and the South Americans around Los Angeles. There would also be huge support for the British teams, Portugal, Poland and the central Americans.

"We're not that far away, really," said Gene Edwards, president of the USFF. "We have to walk before we can run. Building a strong program takes time and it takes patience."

The United States has not appeared in the World Cup finals since 1950 when they recorded the greatest upset in soccer history by beating England 1-0.

If the U.S. is chosen to stage the 1986 finals the hosts will be automatic qualifiers. "The time is right," Fricker said. "We have the best facilities — the best of everything for the World Cup. And we're ready and well-prepared to hold the tournament here."

Magath's refusal to return dampens Germany's hopes

BONN, March 11 (R) — West German hopes of qualifying for the European Soccer Championships have been dealt a further blow by the refusal of Hamburg's Felix Magath to rejoin the national squad as their "playmaker".

West Germany have lost their last two matches, beginning their European Championship defense last November with a humiliating 1-0 Group Six defeat by Northern Ireland. Their next European clash is against tiny Albania in Tirana on March 30. Defeat — unthinkable a few months ago — could put paid to West Germany's chance of a third European triumph.

Magath, 29, spent three hours discussing a comeback with national trainer Jupp Derwall, earlier this week but said Thursday night he had backed down for fear of pressure for success his recall would exert.

Bayern Munich captain Paul Breitner, like Magath, quit the national side after last year's World Cup final in which West Germany were beaten 3-1 by Italy.

Hansi Mueller of Italy's Inter Milan, another candidate for the "playmaker" role, has been troubled by injury, so salvation would appear to lie with Bernd Schuster of Barcelona, the rebel now restored to the national squad after nearly two years self-imposed exile.

But Barcelona, despite a contract clause freeing Schuster for international matches, have said they need the player for an important domestic Cup match against Athletic Bilbao. West Germany have not won since the retirement of midfield Maestros Breitner and Magath. Their beating by Northern Ireland was followed last month by another 1-0 defeat by Portugal in a friendly.

Derwall, who was 56 Thursday, also has problems in attack since strikers Horst Hrubesch and Klaus Fischer bowed out of the national squad after the World Cup. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, twice European footballer of the year and once a certain match-winner, is beginning to show the strain of responsibility forced on him by the lack of support from his fellow forwards.

believe he is still alive.

Experts have discounted an anonymous call just after the kidnapping saying Shergar had been put down after injuring himself in his stall. They base their optimism on the fact that the stallion, one of the world's most valuable horses, was snatched right at the beginning of the breeding season.

This suggested the kidnappers were familiar with horses and racing, probably knew how to handle a temperamental young thoroughbred and were aware of his value, alive, to his owners at a critical time. Shergar, syndicated among 40 shareholders, was scheduled to cover some 55 mares during the season, which lasts until June.

At 70,000 sterling (\$105,000) a time, this represents a total of 3.9 million sterling (\$5.9 million) for his owners this year. A stallion can be expected to be active for 10 to 15 years.

The head of the Irish National Stud, John Clarke, is one of those who believed Shergar is still alive. "I think that if he had been killed or had died the people involved would have told the police where to find the horse," he said recently.

His advice to his Irish colleagues — "Don't get discouraged."



Curren ... smashing victory

Dunes records cakewalk victory

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, March 11 — Top teams had things much their way in the Jeddah Bridge League last week, with leader of the pack, Dunes, registering the most emphatic victory.

They completed a 20-0 whitewash of KAIA which helped them to pull away from PakInd White, who kept hard on the heels of the leaders. The gap between the arch rivals, however, has now increased to 18 Victory Points with Dunes holding a two-point advantage.

PakInd White, who surrendered the two-point initiative when they suffered their second defeat the previous week, however, kept their second place with a 14-6 decision over middle of the table Saudia Greens.

And their sister team, PakInd Green, are breathing down their neck with an identical 14-6 verdict over Oldies. The two PakInd teams have garnered 14 points each, but the White side are placed above due to their better Victory Points — two more than the Greens.

Oldies had a bad week when they were thrashed for the second time, this time against new team SSS. SSS, who are fourth with a match in hand, played with precision and could go further ahead if they could maintain their good showing.

In the battle between the last two teams, new team GP4 asserted themselves for a 16-4 victory over cellar team Marbella. The victory, long overdue, was GP4's first in the league.

How they stand

	P	W	D	L	VPs	pts
Dunes	9	8	—	1	135	16
PakInd W	9	7	—	2	115	14
PakInd G	9	7	—	2	113	14
SSS	8	6	1	1	100	13
Saudia B	8	5	1	2	108	11
Saudia G	9	5	—	4	88	10
Gray Mac	8	3	—	5	68	6
Vikings	7	2	1	4	60	5
KAIA	9	2	—	6	56	3
Oldies	9	2	—	7	73	4
GP4	8	1	—	7	62	2
Marbella	9	1	—	8	44	2

As Lendl, Gerulaitis advance

Curren's inspired play sweeps Connors away

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 11 (AP) — South African Kevin Curren Thursday created the biggest upset so far at the Belgian International Indoor Tennis Championship by eliminating American Jimmy Connors 6-2, 7-5 in the second round.

The South African scored no less than 12 clear aces. In addition, he won practically every rally from the baseline. Connors never took any real risk and made few rallies at the net. Curren played beautifully throughout the match, whether at service or from the baseline where his forehands and backhands were absolutely faultless.

Connors clearly was not himself, while his opponent played above himself. In the first set, Curren, placed 29th in the ATP ranking while Connors is third, took the lead at 3-2 with amazing ease. The South African with the powerful service kept ahead, breaking Connors' service again in the seventh game and scoring three aces in the next to win by 6-2 in only 28 minutes.

The start of the second set was more balanced, the two players being tied at 3-3. But Curren again broke the American's service to lead 4-3. Connors came back and took Curren's service in his turn. In the 11th game, however, Curren broke Connors' and led 6-5. He then easily won the set 7-5 and the match on his own service.

Earlier, Sweden's Mats Wilander and American Johan Kriek moved to the quarterfinals by eliminating Americans Larry Stefanki, 6-1, 6-1, and Tim Mayotte 5-7, 6-2, 6-4 respectively. American Vitas Gerulaitis also gained the last eight spot with a 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 win over Dominique Bedel.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat Hungarian Balazs Taroczy 6-3, 7-5, to reach the quarterfinals too. Lendl dominated in the

first set and it was left to Taroczy, a game and clever opponent, to make a brilliant recovery in the second.

The young Wilander impressed with his speed and precision, taking only 49 minutes to eliminate Stefanki who could do nothing.

Kriek faced a tougher opponent. Mayotte had some spectacular serves and volleys and took the first set. Kriek took the second rather easily by playing more aggressively with occasional raids to the net. In the deciding set, the stocky American maintained his superiority in spite of some fine shots from Mayotte. French Yannick Noah also moved to the quarterfinals, beating American Vince Van Paten 2-6, 6-4, 7-6.

Meanwhile, top seed Wojtek Fibak of Poland advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$75,000 Lorraine Open Grand Prix Indoor Tournament with an easy 6-2, 6-2, victory over Michiel Schapers of Holland in Nancy, France.

In other second-round play, No. 3 seed Chip Hooper of the U.S. downed West German Karl Meiner 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. American Victor Amaya beat Jan Gunnarsson of Sweden 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, and Danie Visser of South Africa outlasted Frenchman Jerome Pietter 7-6, 4-6, 9-7.

India struggles

PORT-OF-SPAIN, March 11 (AP) — India lost two quick wickets on the opening day of the second cricket Test against the West Indies and at the lunch break were 25 for two with Mohinder Amarnath on 15 and Dilip Vengsarkar with 5. Profitable scorer Gavaskar was out with just one run to his credit.

Fancied players have it easy

DALLAS, Texas, March 11 (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova and No. 3 seed Pam Shriver advanced into the third round of the Virginia Slims Tennis Tournament Thursday with victories over unseeded opponents. Navratilova, the defending champion, beat Ann Kiyomura 6-3, 6-1 and Shriver defeated Wendy White 6-2, 6-2.

The other seeded players in action also advanced. Fifth-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany moved up with a 6-1, 6-1 win over Laura Araya of Peru, and sixth-seeded Czech Hana Mandlikova scored a 7-5, 6-3 triumph over Kathy Horvath.

In doubles action, Sue Barker of England and White defeated Patricia Hy and Mary Lou Piatek 6-2, 5-7, 6-2. Sandy Collins and Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia beat South African Yvonne Vermaak and Horvath 6-2, 6-1.

Rosie Casals and Wendy Turnbull of Australia beat Pam Casale and Sabina Simmonds of Italy 6-4, 6-2, and Leslie Allen and

Sharon Walsh downed West German Claudia Kohde and Eva Pfaff 2-6, 5-7, 6-2.

In Friday's quarterfinals, Navratilova faces sixth-seeded Mandlikova while No. 2 seed Chris Evert Lloyd takes on No. 5 seed Hanika. Shriver meets unseeded Jo Durie, and Turnbull plays No. 7 Bettina Bunge of West Germany. The top-seeded doubles team of Navratilova and Shriver faces Betty Stove and Australian Dianne Fromholtz.

Meanwhile, Beth Norton defeated Raffaella Reggi of Italy 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 to advance to the quarterfinals of the \$50,000 Ginny Tournament of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Others to advance were Gretchen Rush, who beat South African Jennifer Mundel 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 and Claudia Monteiro, who got the better of Trey Lewis 0-6, 7-6, 6-3.

The most stunning result was obtained by Pilar Vasquez of the U.S., when the unseeded American overpowered Susan Mascarin 6-4, 6-1.



CLOSE FINISH: Belgium's Eddy Planckaert raises his hand as he crosses the finish line ahead of Frenchman Francis Castaing (extreme right) to win the first leg of the Paris to Nice Cycling Classic in Bourbon-Lancy Thursday.

Planckaert snatches honors

BOURBON-LANCY, March 11 (AFP) — Eddy Planckaert of Belgium sprinted to victory on the final straight of the 196 kms first full stage of the Paris to Nice Road Cycling Classic.

The last dash was so hectic that third placed Etienne Dewilde, another Belgian, submitted a protest against his compatriot after Frenchman Francis Castaing came between them to take second place.

The day's most significant incident was the accident which grounded Ireland's Sean Kelly about a kilometer from the end. The 1982 winner was knocked off his machine by Belgian newcomer Eric Vanderaerden, winner of Wednesday's prologue, and lost 48 seconds, which could end his chances of achieving Ireland's third successive victory in the event.

Rules state that any competitor in an accident less than a kilometer from the end of a stage should be credited with the time of the winner. Stewards measured out the distance back to where Kelly fell off, but the spot was discovered to be 1.158 kilometers from the winning post — a mere 158 meters outside

the limit.

Later Kelly criticized French Cycling administrators for stopping him being awarded the winner's time. "I took French team directors to be sportsmen. They ceased to be today," said Kelly.

Kelly said the French officials' behavior was "totally unacceptable and anti-sporting." He added: "They influenced the stewards' decision. Race director Jacques Anquetil thought my fall should not earn a time penalty, but French team directors decided otherwise. "Since everybody seems to want war, it is war they will get."

Kelly will start the next stage 48 seconds behind the leader, a handicap which could end his chances of retaining the title and achieving Ireland's third successive victory. Ireland's hopes now center on 1981 winner Stephen Roche, who was in second place after Thursday's 196 kms stage.

Spaniard Antonio Col led for much of the way and at one point was eight minutes ahead of the pack, but he was caught 15 kilometers from home and ran out of steam to finish last.

Shergar has Irish police going in circles

DUBLIN, March 11 (R) — One month after the 10 million sterling (\$15 million) racehorse Shergar was kidnapped his whereabouts remain a total mystery and police admit they are baffled.

They have interviewed more than 700 people, including 100 jockeys, since masked gunmen stole Shergar from the Aga Khan's Ballymany Stud Farm west of Dublin. But a police spokesman said: "We are still in the dark. We simply have no idea where he is."

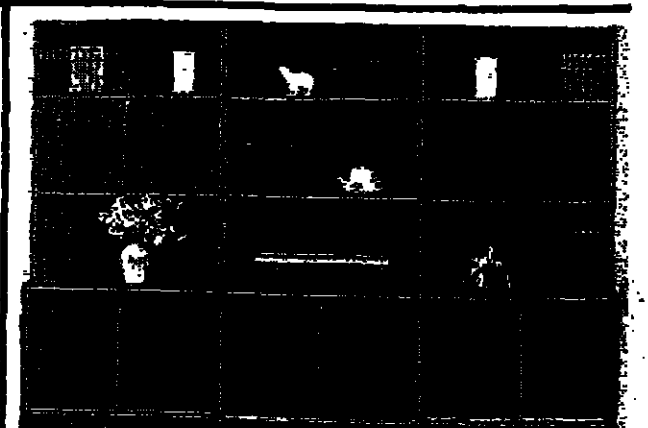
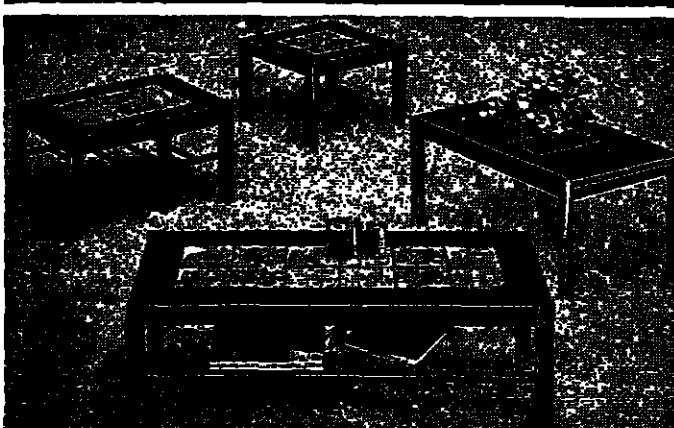
Farmers have been urged to search every corner of their land and even clairvoyants were called in to help find the horse, winner of both the English and Irish Derbys in 1981. Police are following up the only real lead in the case, descriptions of three men they have nicknamed "The Nose", "The Jockey" and "The Guard" seen near the Aga Khan's Ballymany Stud on the night of the kidnapping.

The only other clue they have is a demand for a two million sterling (\$3 million) ransom delivered a few days later, which police are treating as genuine. Although the lack of new clues has prompted fears that the stallion might be dead, police and bloodstock experts



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مكتبة الأمل

Houston loses a golden chance

HOUSTON, Texas, March 11 (AP) — Houston shot 60.4 percent in the first half, but was cooled by a tight Golden State defense in the second half as the Warriors beat the Rockets 119-109 in the only National Basketball Association game scheduled Thursday night.

It was Houston's 13th loss in its last 14 games. Warriors coach Al Attles talked to the Warriors at halftime, and they limited the Rockets to 45 second half points on 40 percent shooting.

Center Joe Barry Carroll scored eight of his game-high 34 points in the third quarter, as the Warriors quickly evaporated Houston's halftime edge. Carroll's tip-in with 8:49 left in the period put Golden State ahead for good, 70-68.

Meanwhile, Cantu Ford trounced CSKA (Red Army) of Moscow 106-73 and moved into an all-Italian grand finale against Billy of Milan in the prestigious European Championships Cup Basketball Tournament.

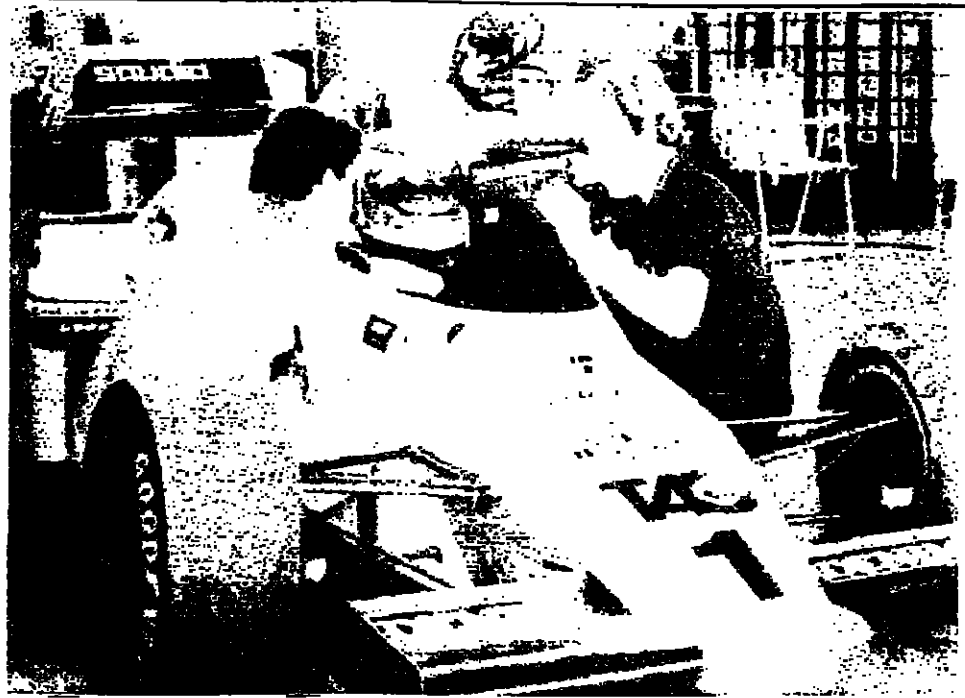
The two Italian teams piled up 14 points out of 10 matches in the six-team round-robin final round. Spain's Real Madrid, who downed Cibona of Zagreb earlier Thursday, finished third, with 12 points.

In Cantu, the capital of the Italian furniture industry 35 kilometers north of Milan, Ford won by a wide margin keeping in the lead throughout the match.

The Soviet team, which had scored a close win in the first-leg match in Moscow, never proved a serious threat to the European champions.

Ford, which needed a victory following the upset suffered last week, was led to its second straight final in the European Cup of Champions by its U.S. ace Jim Brewer and Wallace Bryant, who scored a total of 40 points. Bryant was the top scorer of the match with 27 points and was warmly applauded by a sell-out crowd of 5,000.

The all-Italian final in the Cup of Champions and Wednesday's victory of Scavolini Pesaro in the Cup Winners Cup underlined the present supremacy of Italian teams in Europe.



GETTING SET: Defending world champion Keke Rosberg, sitting in his Sandia-Williams, checks last-minute adjustments together with mechanics as he gets set for the Formula One opener.

Islanders leap over Penguins

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP) — Mike Bossy and John Tonelli scored third-period goals as the New York Islanders ended a five-game National Hockey League winless streak with a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins Thursday night.

Elsewhere in the NHL, Bobby Clarke scored two goals as Philadelphia twice spotted Minnesota to two-goal leads before rallying for a 6-3 win over the Minnesota North Stars in a keen action. Steve Shutt reached the 30-goal mark for the ninth straight season, and Ryan Walter put Montreal ahead to stay as the Canadiens beat the Boston Bruins 3-1.

Hartford's Blaine Stoughton notched the first goal of the game midway through the second period and Greg Adams and Ron Francis added insurance scores as the Whalers collected a 3-0 victory over the New Jersey Devils.

Ivan Boldirev scored his 13th goal 22 seconds into the game and later assisted on John Orosnick's 34th to lead the Detroit Red Wings to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks. And Kent Nilsson scored his 38th and 39th goals of the season and added a pair of assists to lead the Calgary Flames to a 6-3 win over the Winnipeg Jets.

Rain curtails play in Test

WELLINGTON, March 11 (AFP) — Heavy overnight rain restricted play to only one hour on the first day of the second Test match between New Zealand and Sri Lanka here Friday.

Rain throughout the night left the outfield very wet although the pitch was protected. Play did not start until 4:45 p.m. and had light ended proceedings after an hour. Geoff Howarth won the toss and sent Sri Lanka in on a moist wicket.

By the close, the tourists had lost two wickets for just 34, the men out being openers Sidath Wettimuny, who scored eight and Mithra Wettimuny, who managed only six. Both were caught in the slips with the score on 14.

Sri Lanka started the match without

Score-board

SRI LANKA (1st innings):

S. Wettimuny c Cairns b Hadlee	8
M. Wettimuny c Conery b Snedden	6
S. Fernando batting	12
Y. Ganesekere batting	7
Extras:	1
Total (for 2 wickets)	34

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-14.

BOWLING: Hadlee 6-2-12-1; Snedden 7-1-16-1; Chandee 2-0-5-0.

Duleep Mendis, Roy Dias and Asantha de Mel, who all failed fitness tests. The only change to the Sri Lankan side which lost the first Test is the inclusion of Ajeet de Silva at the expense of Guy de Alwis.

Meanwhile, Ravi Shastri, India's tall, ambidextrous all-rounder, passed a fitness test and should be available to play in the second cricket Test match against the West Indies starting Friday in Trinidad.

Shastri split the web between the thumb and forefinger on his left hand in the match against Trinidad and Tobago a week ago and the cut required three stitches. The 20-year-old right-handed batsman and left-arm spinner from Bombay reported the injury still "a little sore" after batting and bowling in the nets at the Queen's Park Oval Thursday but the team doctor said he would be able to play.

Shastri is a key man in the Indian team. He took four wickets for 43 in the West Indies first innings of the first Test and scored 25 not out in India's second innings. Also, new ball bowler Madan Lal, a veteran of 26 Tests and now fit after a recent heel operation, could regain his place at the expense of Balwinder Singh Sandhu.

Against European champion Rodriguez Holmes to defend title on March 27

PHILLIPSBURG, New Jersey, March 11 (Agencies) — Larry Holmes said Thursday he will defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight title against Lucien Rodriguez, the European champion from France, on Sunday, March 27 in the Armory at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

It was originally announced that the fight would be held at Scranton on April 10. The unbeaten Holmes, who fought his first four pro bouts at Scranton in 1973, said his 14th title defense, will be promoted by people from Scranton and his hometown of Easton, Pennsylvania.

"I wanted this to be my last fight," said Holmes at press conference. However, he is scheduled to defend the title against Tim Witherspoon May 20 at a site to be announced. "This probably will be my last year of fighting," said the champion, adding that is why he decided to go ahead with a Scranton fight.

Holmes would not say what his purse will be, but said, "It will be my smallest purse since Weaver." Holmes reportedly got about \$45,000, possibly less, to defend against Mike Weaver at New York's Madison Square Garden on June 22, 1979. Holmes stopped Weaver in the 12th round of a tough fight.

The fight against Rodriguez will be Holmes' first under a new WBC rule reducing the championship fight limit from 15 to 12 rounds. Holmes earlier had said he would insist on a 15-round limit, but said Thursday he would abide by the new rules.

Hagler-Scypion bout

Meanwhile, world middleweight champion Marvin Hagler of the U.S. will defend his title for the seventh time against fellow-American Wilfred Scypion on May 13 in Providence, Rhode Island, promoters announced in New York Thursday.

Hagler is recognized as champion by both the World Boxing Association (WBA) and the WBC. He held on to his crown last month by knocking out Tony Sibson of Britain in the sixth round. The champion's record now stands at 56 victories, two defeats, and two draws. Scypion, who is

It may blow hot for Formula One cars

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 11 (AFP) — Hot weather is threatening to spoil the chances of the high-technology turbo cars in Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix, the opening race of the 1983 Formula One season.

It also makes it more difficult to predict the result, a tough enough task in any case in view of the changed rules and technical innovations this year.

The ban on the use of "ground effect" in car design will definitely limit speeds, especially on bends, and it will hopefully reduce the number of horrifying accidents, deaths and injuries. But no one is quite sure how it will affect the battle for superiority between the fast but fuel-hungry turbo-assisted cars and the more traditional vehicles with atmospheric engines.

One team boss, Frank Williams, places so much faith in the tried and trusted Ford Cosworth engine that he has postponed plans to fit turbos. But several others have switched over to the expensive turbos, raising the

money from sponsorship in defiance of the recession.

The British Toleman team is one of the fancied prospects of the new Formula One season, thanks to Brian Hart's turbo engines, which enabled Derek Warwick to set impressive times in trials here last week. Ted Toleman's staff have tried to minimize their car's susceptibility to hot conditions, a feature which will be put to the test here.

The Lotus stable will be even more of a center of attention than usual, since fans will want to see how it does without its founder, engineering wizard Colin Chapman, who died in December. Lotus's intention to field one car with a Ford Cosworth engine and one with a Renault turbo motor will also create interest.

Though the South African Grand Prix, normally held early in the year, was put back to allow constructors more time to meet the new regulations, few of the new cars are expected to be at their peak in Rio.

Most engineers are expecting to make various modifications before the European program starts with the French Grand Prix on April 17. As Alain Prost, French No. 1 driver with Renault's team commented: "Nothing is certain at the moment. We will have to wait until the first European races before we know the relative strength of the teams."

However, team bosses have been eagerly prowling round the pits at Jacarapaga to get a first glimpse of their big rivals' remodeled vehicles. The long straight on the circuit should favor the turbos, since it will give them a chance to reach their fastest speeds of 320 km-h (200 mph) or more. But with 63 laps (316 kms — 200 miles) to cover in the autumn heat, at least some of the turbos are likely to fall by the wayside.

There will be a final twist after the Grand Prix, when cars will be tested on an electronic weighbridge to see if they meet the new 540 kgs weight limit.

Meanwhile, sources here said that an Australian Formula One Grand Prix could be included in the Motor Racing World Championship program from 1984. Australian auto-sport officials are in Rio holding talks with organizers of the Formula One calendar.

Current thinking is that the Australian race would take place in early November 1984, a week after the South African Grand Prix. It would be the last event of the 1984 season.

The Australian Grand Prix would be held in Melbourne, the sources said. A firm decision is expected at the Long Beach Grand Prix in a fortnight's time.

Tamara poised to bag world title

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire, March 11 (AFP) — The new American wonder woman of alpine skiing, Tamara McKinney, won the second Waterville Valley World Cup Giant Slalom in 2:18.72 here Thursday.

She outpaced second placed Maria Epple of West Germany by more than half a second, while third placed Cindy Nelson, also of the United States, was more than a minute slower than the slalom queen.

McKinney, who has won both the Waterville Valley Giant Slaloms, has now built up such a big lead in the Giant Slalom World Cup that she is certain to win the trophy. The American will also be difficult to catch in the overall cup, where she has 110 points, 17 more than nearest rival Erika Hess of Switzerland.

Hess will have to do much better than her joint fifth place Thursday if she hopes to overcome the handicap in the few remaining events in America and Japan.

The next Giant Slalom, at Vail, Colorado, could be decisive. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who had a theoretical chance of the World Cup, lost her last hope when she finished well down the field.

Soviet pair triumphs

HELSINKI, March 11 (AP) — Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev of the Soviet Union won the world pairs title Wednesday night — the first gold medals in the World Figure Skating Championships.

They dethroned the defending champions Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach of East Germany, who finished second.

Weather aids Nicolette lead

ORLANDO, Florida, March 11 (AP) — Mike Nicolette, a long-shot in the golf tour's strongest field of the year, took full advantage of a favorable, early-morning starting time, putted his way to a 5-under-par 66 and established the first-round lead Thursday in the \$350,000-Bay Hill Classic.

Nicolette was in the third group off the tee at 7:46 a.m. and avoided, for half his round, the gusty, blustery winds that blew away the chances of any would-be challengers. "I don't think there's any chance 66 will stand up as the lead," Nicolette said after he'd completed his best round of the season.

He was wrong. The weather saw to that. The winds gustied near 40 mph (64 kph). It was chilly at times. Gray, threatening clouds occasionally produced brief showers.

Joe Inman had a 3-under-par 68 on Arnold Palmer's 7,089-yard (6,482-meter) Bay Hill Club course, and was alone in second, two shots off the pace. Inman, also an early starter, said the winds began to rake the course after he'd finished five or six holes. Nicolette

started play from the 10th tee and played the back nine — the much tougher side — in relatively calm conditions.

Masters champion Craig Stadler holed out from the fairway for eagle-2 on the eighth hole. He needed it. He finished at 72, one over par. Jack Nicklaus was 2 under par after three holes. But, on that tough back nine, he bogeyed three times in a stretch of four holes and also had to settle for a 72, his first round over par this season.

Tom Watson, the U.S. and British Open title-holder, had it 1-under-par at the turn. But he lost three shots to par over the last three holes and was at 73. Ray Floyd, the PGA champion, had to make four birdies to salvage a round of par 71.

Palmer had a birdie-birdie start. But a windblown drive on the ninth sent him reeling to a double bogey. And he never recovered, finishing with a 78. Tom Purtzer made a 9 on his last hole. Lanny Wadkins shot 80. Orville Moody picked it up after playing the front in 41.

Cambridge crew lifts anchor

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — The 129th boat race between Oxford and Cambridge universities has been saved, it was announced Thursday.

Cambridge, who objected to the inclusion of Oxford lecturer Boris Rankov in the opposing crew, had threatened to boycott the annual event, one of Britain's traditional sporting contests.

A week of squabbling ended with both teams agreeing to compete on April 2 as scheduled. Cambridge officials said they were willing "to row" regardless of whether or not Rankov is in the Oxford boat" after Oxford accepted that the eligibility rules needed tightening.

Soviets continue to snipe at Games

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union is threatening to cancel its television coverage of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics because of a dispute over renting U.S. Broadcast Studios.

"I hate to say it but really we are in a situation when I can't guarantee that the Soviet audience will see the Summer Games," Henrik Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the state committee on radio and television, said in an interview broadcast Wednesday by Radio Moscow.

The Soviet network was close to agreement with the Los Angeles organizers and ABC (American Broadcasting Company) television network on paying for broadcast rights and satellite transmissions, he said.

Rankov, 28, son of a Yugoslav immigrant, earlier had offered to step down from the Oxford crew, but Oxford officials refused to accept this. Rankov has rowed in the last five University Boat races, all of which have been won by Oxford.

He currently is a paid member of the staff at St. Hugh's College, but also is studying for his doctorate. Oxford argued that this meant he was a bonafide student and eligible.

Agreement was reached Thursday after the two universities agreed to hold "meaningful discussions" on March 19. John Harounoff, head of marketing services for the race sponsor, Ladbrokes, "We are relieved and delighted that the race will go on."

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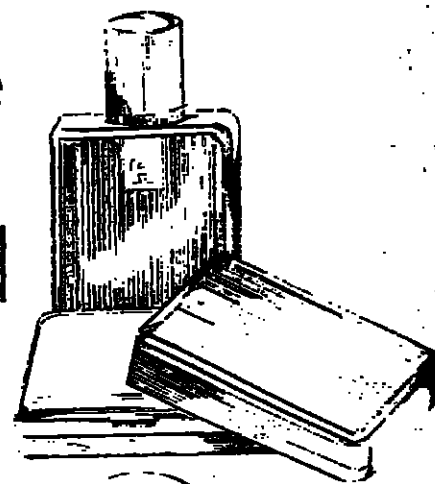


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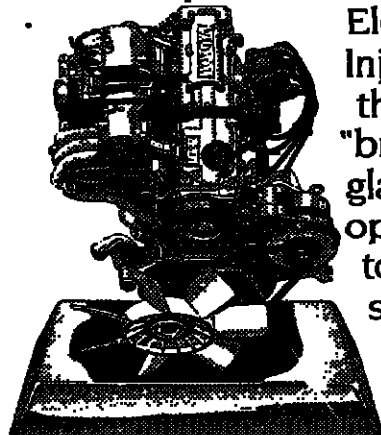
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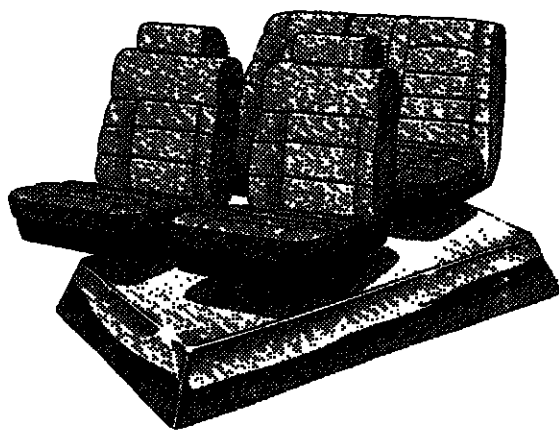
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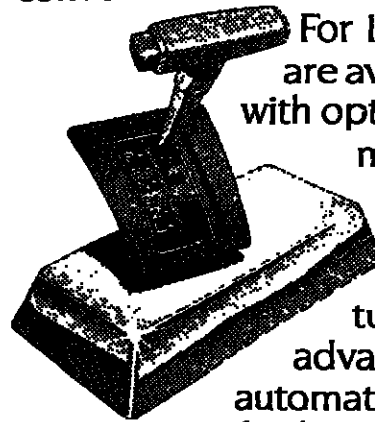


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As exclusive economic zone

200-mile sea limit claimed by Reagan



President Reagan

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan Thursday laid claim for the United States to all mineral and fishing rights within 200 nautical miles of U.S. coastlines, including areas around U.S.-controlled islands in the Pacific and Caribbean.

The president's statement said the recently discovered deposits under the sea could be an important source of strategic minerals.

Known as an exclusive economic zone, it gives the United States the sole right to conduct mining and fishing operations in about four million square nautical miles of sea.

U.S. control would extend even to production of energy from currents and winds. But it will not extend to ship passage, overflights or the laying of undersea cables and pipelines. It also won't change existing U.S. policies on

Steps urged to revalue yen

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AFP) — Quick action must be taken to revalue the undervalued Japanese yen, which is causing mounting international resentment, a top United States business organization has warned here.

The Business Round Table, which groups the heads of the top 200 U.S. companies, told Thursday a congressional committee that the undervalued yen was a "major cause of dispute between Japan and the rest of the world."

Making the submission on behalf of the Business Round Table was Caterpillar Tractor Vice-President Donald Fites.

Among the steps he urged to force the revaluation of the yen were joint action on world money markets and the elimination of Japanese barriers against capital exports.

marine mammals, fisheries and the continental shelf.

A U.S. State Department official said the establishment of the zone would give the United States additional leverage in negotiations on fishing rights, but otherwise wouldn't have much impact on fishing activity in U.S. coastal waters. Establishment of the zone is effective immediately, he said.

The official who briefed reporters insisted on anonymity. Earlier the State Department had announced that James A. Malone, an assistant secretary of state, would conduct the briefing. But a department spokesman later said the announcement was in error.

Republican Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska and Democratic representative John Breaux of Louisiana introduced legislation in both houses of Congress to implement the presidential proclamation.

Stevens said the bill would strengthen the ability of the United States to explore and manage the natural resources of the sea by creating an exclusive economic zone. The bill mandates the elimination of all foreign fishing in U.S. waters by 1987.

He said the measure also sets forth U.S. policy regarding conservation, development and use of the sea's living and non-living resources and broadens the concept of the 200-mile limit.

"In broadening the concept of the 200-mile limit," said Stevens, "the bill addresses the total products of the sea. It would preserve the freedoms of navigation and overflight, and of scientific research in the high seas, and the laying and maintenance of submarine cables and pipelines."

The State Department specialist said the unilaterally proclaimed exclusive zone would not contravene international law, but was the U.S. response to the sea law treaty.

The Business Round Table also wants Japanese interest rates aligned with rates elsewhere in the world and, "if necessary," a surcharge on Japanese exports for its "shock effect."

Fites said: "A weak yen gives Japanese exporters an unearned price advantage in the world marketplace." This, he said, was one of the main reasons why Japan's export performance continued to be relatively strong "at the expense of other industrial nations."

Fites told the committee that, during the last four quarters for which full economic information is available, Japan's exports of goods and services in constant yen grew 4.9 percent. Over the same period, he added, exports of the United States, France, Britain and Germany fell by between 6 and 13 percent.

After the disaster of 1930s Airships poised to dot the blue skies anew

LONDON, March 11 (R) — The airship, written off commercially after two fiery disasters in the 1930s, could soon be back in the skies competing with conventional aircraft in passenger travel and military use, a British company believes.

The company, Airship Industries, is issuing shares to launch the Zeppelin-style airship and says modern technology has made it much safer now and cheaper than fixed-wing aircraft.

It envisages airships being used for city-to-city transport in Europe and luxury travel for tourists wanting to see the sights from the air. The airship could also play a military role as an airborne early warning station, in coastal patrols or submarine surveillance.

"The airship has a very rosy future," enthuses company chairman Keith Wickenden. Airship Industries last week floated 5.9 million sterling (\$8.8 million) worth of shares to finance production over the next year and reports an encouraging response.

Public confidence in airships faded after the German *Hindenburg* Zeppelin disintegrated in flames as it was landing in Lakehurst, New Jersey, after a trans-Atlantic flight in 1937. Thirty-three persons were killed.

Six years earlier, the British R-101 airship

crashed into a hillside in northern France on its maiden flight to India. It burst into flames and killed 47 persons, including Britain's air minister, Lord Thomson. The airships of those days were filled with highly-inflammable hydrogen.

But the 1980s prototype built by Airship Industries uses helium, a lighter-than-air gas



which cannot burn. Another major change is that the Zeppelins of the *Hindenburg* era were stretched over rigid metal frames which Airship Industries believes are prone to structural failure.

The company dispensed with metal frames, saying its airship keeps its shape because the gas inside is under pressure. "The airship is now a very safe way to fly", says Nick Green-

wood, marketing executive of Airship Industries.

Greenwood believes airships could be a serious competitor in air travel, costing less to build and maintain than planes. The prototype, called the Skyship 300, is now undergoing certification trials and a second being assembled in Canada will go on a month's trial with the United States Navy next month.

Within a year, the company hopes to have three 500s and five bigger Skyship 600s ready for service.

"The airship has prolonged endurance for military work and low fuel consumption. The Skyship 600 can stay in the air for up to three days," he says. Britain's Defense Ministry is launching a study into the use of airships.

"We intend to look at a wide range of possible applications, including surveillance tasks," a spokesman said.

Government agencies in Australia, Japan, Indonesia and Canada have also shown interest, Greenwood adds. The Skyship 600, which can seat 24 passengers, could carry sightseers over London or the Grand Canyon in the United States.

But, with vertical take off and landing ability, airships could use small sites in city centers instead of outlying airports, cutting overall traveling time, the company says.

Malaysia's tin reserves are running low

KUALA LUMPUR, March 11 (Depthnews) — Mindful of its declining tin resources, Malaysia is keen to uncover fresh deposits of the mineral.

While officials of the Geological Survey Department (GSD) maintain that the prospects of any major tin deposits remain remote, the International Tin Council estimates that only two million tons of tin reserves — or an average lifespan of 34 years — is left in Malaysia, the world's leading tin producer.

It is still unclear whether the estimate includes the Johore State Economic Development Corp.'s recent discovery of a rich tin deposit on a 500-acre site near Sungai Pelawan, Kota Tinggi.

Evidently, a recent GSD suggestion that miners seriously consider lode mining of tin also dismisses the remote possibility of another Kinta or Klang Valley. Areas identified by the GSD as the best prospects for lode tin in Peninsular Malaysia include the zone stretching from Sungai Lembing to Bukit Besi, the Kledang Range and Bujang Melaka areas in the Kinta Valley. Kuala Kelawang, Maxwell Hill (Taiping), Muntahak (Johore), Tanjung Malim (Perak), Ulu Selangor and Betong (Pahang).

Most criticisms of lode mining of tin revolve around its high expense and the sophisticated technology required. Moreover, the deep underground penetration risks the destruction of the top soil. Still, the GSD feels suitable tax incentives could

greatly offset the problems facing lode mining.

Elsewhere, Malaysia's mineral exploration program has quickened, and not only for tin deposits. For instance, the Central Belt Project started in early 1977 hopes to determine the mineral potential of a 31,000-square-kilometer area in north-central Peninsular Malaysia. It is an area largely in Kelantan and Pahang but also including parts of Perak and Trengganu.

Data available so far from a 75 percent-complete survey shows potential commercial exploitation of uranium, gold, copper, lead,

Brazil slashes exchange allowance

BRASILIA, March 11 (R) — The Brazilian government has halved to \$1,000 the foreign currency allowance for Brazilians traveling to the United States and Europe, a central bank spokesman has said.

The country, struggling with a foreign exchange crisis, took the measure to reduce the outflow of dollars and help the balance of payments, he said Thursday.

Brazil recently signed multibillion-dollar loan packages with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and commercial banks to avoid default on its mountain of foreign debt estimated by bankers at \$89 billion, the highest in the developing world.

The central bank cut the allowance to \$1,000 for Brazilians traveling to countries outside Latin America. For travelers to Latin American countries the allowance remains at

porphyry molybdenum, vein-type lead-zinc, iron and tin-tungsten. But GSD officials insist that follow-up and more detailed surveys, including exploratory drillings, are necessary before a meaningful appraisal can be made.

Even so, it appears that Kelantan especially may be ripe for mineral exploitation. Large gold deposits, for one, have been detected in the Ulu Kelantan district area. Other minerals including manganese, iron, copper, tin and zinc are evident in sizable quantities in several Ulu Kelantan and Tanah Merah river basins.

\$500. This is the amount Brazilians can buy from high street banks paying the official exchange rate, today at 396.03 cruzeiros, plus a 25 percent tax. If they need more dollars, they buy them on the parallel market from exchange houses at around 740 cruzeiros.

The central bank also decided that from now on the downward adjustment of the cruzeiro against the dollar would equal the rate of inflation, the spokesman said. The government declared a 23 percent devaluation of the cruzeiro against the dollar Feb. 18 to make exports cheaper. From now on adjustments in the exchange rate will only accompany inflation, he said.

The bank will continue its system of small, irregular devaluations in the cruzeiro rate, he added.

Lebanese house approves sharp rise in spending

BEIRUT, March 11 (R) — The Lebanese Parliament has approved a sharp rise in state spending to help rebuild and redevelop the war-battered country.

It adopted a 1983 budget of 10.06 billion Lebanese pounds (\$2.4 billion), a 33 percent increase on last year's figure of 7.55 billion pounds (\$1.8 billion) an official statement said. Finance Minister Adel Hammiye was quoted as telling parliament that, although government revenues were rising with the return of a degree of peace, the extra spending would mean a large budget deficit.

The government was giving priority to defense and security and to rebuilding and development, he said. Hammiye said the deficit would total 3.5 billion pounds (\$830 million), compared with 2.7 billion pounds (\$640 million) in 1982, and would be covered by "extraordinary revenues." Lebanon has usually covered budget deficits by borrowing from local commercial banks and the central bank and owes little to banks abroad.

In 1982, the projected budget deficit of 2.7 billion pounds in fact rose to around six billion pounds (\$1.42 billion) due to a sharp fall in customs duties and other state revenues following the Israeli invasion last June. Parliamentary sources said that the Defense Ministry would receive 1.46 billion pounds (\$347 million) this year, compared with 1.24 billion pounds (\$295 million) in 1982.

The Interior Ministry, which runs the police force, would be allocated 619 million pounds (\$147 million) up from 389 million pounds (\$93 million) last year.

The Ministry of Public Works would receive 1.4 billion pounds (\$333 million) compared with one billion pounds (\$238 million) in 1982. The financial year in Lebanon begins Jan. 1, but the budget is frequently not finally approved until March.

Kaufman says fall in rates necessary

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AFP) — Investment adviser Henry Kaufman warned Thursday that in the past, interest rates usually tended to rise when the economy was recovering.

But "if we can go through this year with just moderate economic expansion and a continuous slowing in the rate of inflation, there will be a further moderation in the level of interest rates," he forecast.

Kaufman, whose predictions have swayed Wall Street several times, stressed at a press conference that the current start toward economic recovery was due mainly to the home-building and car-building industries.

"Some further declines in interest rates are required if business is to make a significant contribution to economic expansion in 1984 and beyond by undertaking sorely needed financial rehabilitation now," he cautioned. "Thus far, the progress is modest."

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Produced and Printed at Al-Madina Printing and Publishing Co. Jeddah

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ZIMBABWE CONFLICT

The flight of Joshua Nkomo and allegations of massacres perpetrated by government troops in his tribal base of Matabeleland in western Zimbabwe have shocked the world. After years of bloody Civil War between black and white, there was genuine hope that the new Zimbabwe would prove a model of racial harmony, reconciliation and cooperation.

For the first year, there was every reason for such hopes. Some whites left but the overwhelming majority stayed on and, hand in hand, black and white Zimbabweans worked for the benefit of their new country. The world was rightly proud of such an experiment.

No longer is that the case, although even now many people simply cannot believe what is happening — that Zimbabwe is cracking apart on tribal lines. So deep is the divide between the minority Matabele people and the majority Shona that the idea of an independent Matabeleland has become a serious proposition amongst some of the Matabele.

The tragedy is that none of this need have occurred. The two tribes were not always at each other's throats. The conflict is a direct result of the political dispute between Nkomo and the prime minister, Robert Mugabe.

During the Civil War, because Nkomo established his base in Zaïre and drew support from the nearby Matabele while Mugabe set up in Marxist Mozambique and drew support from the Shona, outside influences were exerted on the ideological development of their two groups. It is those political differences that are at the heart of the current crisis. However, because Nkomo and Mugabe are also the respective leaders of the Matabele and Shona, the dispute has assumed a tribal dimension.

Nkomo's position within Zimbabwe has steadily worsened ever since his Zapu-Patriotic Front party was trounced at the independence elections. Despite the subsequent coalition with Mugabe, he has been under intense pressure since February last year when an arms cache was found on land owned by Zapu. Mugabe, who makes no bones about his aim of a one-party state, accused him of planning a coup d'état, and he was expelled from the cabinet.

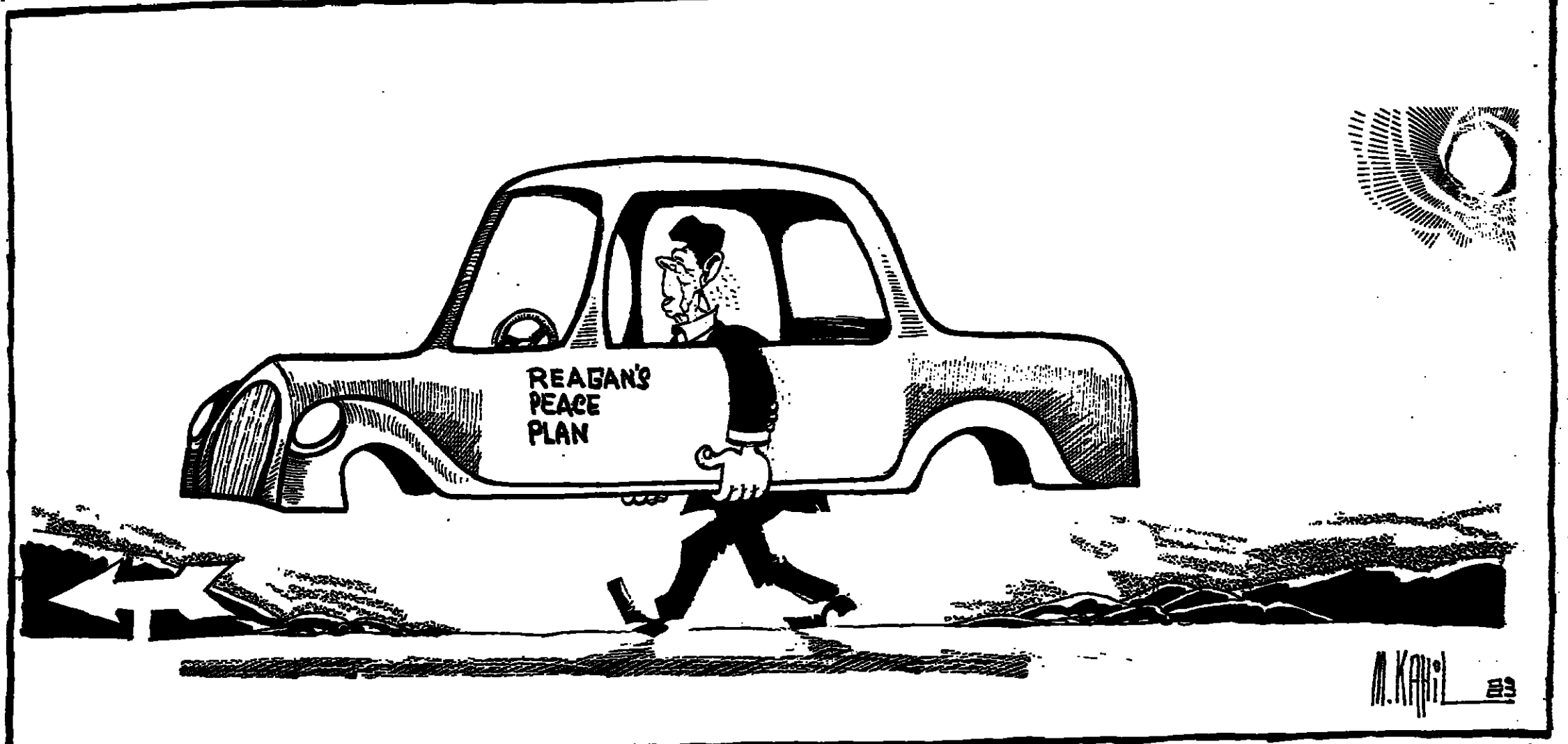
The problem is that ever since Nkomo's departure from the cabinet, the Matabele have felt, increasingly alienated from and threatened by the Shona-dominated establishment in the country. Matabele troops, former members of Nkomo's guerrilla force, have been deserting the army in growing numbers and returning to the bush as armed bandits. Others have fled across the border into Botswana, where Nkomo now waits in exile, to regroup and establish themselves anew. They are crossing at a rate of about 75-100 a day. The sense of alienation felt by the Matabele has not been improved by the government's attempts to deal with the bandits and deserters, whom they call "dissidents". The actions of the now notorious North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland and its main city, Bulawayo, where over 1,000 persons have been rounded up, have terrified the Matabele. Whether the growing reports of massacres — denied by the government — are true or not is irrelevant; they believe them as they also believe Nkomo's claim that Mugabe ordered his death.

Given all this, the fears for the future of Zimbabwe are very real. With growing talk of an independent Matabeleland as the only answer, the scene looks set for another Nigeria, or even worse, another Congo. Even if that were not the case, Zimbabwe's neighbor, South Africa, will be sorely tempted to interfere. If that happens, it might force Mugabe to follow Angola's lead and turn to Moscow for help.

At the very least a mass exodus of the whites — probably to South Africa — is a certainty if the conflict becomes much worse — which it shows every intention of doing. If that happens, Zimbabwe will be bereft of the skills it needs to rebuild itself.

The only two men that can prevent a new Civil War are Nkomo and Mugabe, but both are increasingly prisoners to their own supporters — especially so in the case of Mugabe. He is under intense pressure from militant supporters who accuse him of being too soft, both with the whites and with Nkomo. Despite the latter's request for talks, Mugabe is in a difficult position to accede if he wants to remain prime minister and leader of his party.

Given this, the future of Zimbabwe looks bleak. The spiral downward continues.



Hussein faces difficult option on joining peace talks

By Abdul Karim Abu El-Nasr
Editor in Chief, Al Majalla

LONDON — Is King Hussein about to decide on entering into peace negotiations on the future of the occupied West Bank and the Palestinian people on the basis of the Reagan plan? Or, is it that he will refuse to do so and will simply watch the situation without breaking the link with the Reagan administration and his peace initiative which American officials consider as the last opportunity to find a solution to the Palestinian problem before the West Bank is completely Judaized?

Those of Arab, European and Palestinian officials who meet with King Hussein recently say that he feels he is faced with the most serious option at present. If he refuses to embark on the peace process on the basis of the Reagan plan, the U.S. administration would consider it a big setback to its Middle East policy and would defer its concern for the future of the West Bank and the Palestinians until the 1985 U.S. presidential elections, or even beyond that.

This postponement will create major risks as Israel will continue Judaization measures and other steps to deport the Palestinian inhabitants to Jordan in an attempt to create a problem there.

The U.S. officials feel that a refusal of the Reagan plan would create tension in the Jordanian-American relations, which would affect the supply of sophisticated weapons to Jordan. In addition, this tension would open a gap through which Israel will implement its plans against Jordan. In this context, a top American official says that Reagan considers that his plan "guarantees the security of the states of the region," which means that Jordan's acceptance of the plan would constitute American safeguard against any Israeli assaults.

But, in case King Hussein starts peace negotiations on the basis of the Reagan plan without official Palestinian authorization and Arab approval, he would contravene the 1974 Rabat summit resolutions which had given the PLO the responsibility of negotiations on the future of the Palestinian people. According to well-informed sources, King Hussein does not want to take any decision that leads to the creation of an Arab-Jordanian or a Jordanian-Palestinian problem. King Hussein reportedly wants a written and not verbal authorization from Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian leadership regarding negotiation on the West Bank.

However, King Hussein cannot afford to watch the situation indefinitely because time is passing and very soon the U.S. will be engrossed in the presidential elections. Though it is true that Jordan alone is not responsible for the future of the West Bank and the Palestinians, the outright decision is required to come from it. During King Hussein's meetings in Washington with President Reagan and other top officials last December, what the Americans emphasized was reported as follows:

1. The Reagan administration does not want a Jordanian-Israeli peace accord but a Jordanian-Israeli-Palestinian accord on the basis of the Reagan plan. Therefore, the U.S. administration insists on the presence of a Palestinian party in the negotiations.

How Britain plotted colonial Spain's downfall

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

LONDON — Britain conceived a detailed military strategy in 1800 to free South America from rule by Spain and seize commercial advantage there. The seven-point strategy, whose existence has been unearthed by an Argentine scholar, was remarkably similar to the plan put into practice 12 years later by Gen. Jose de San Martin, the Argentine national hero.

The discovery, which is bound to create a storm of controversy in Buenos Aires, throws an entirely new light on the British role in helping Argentina to independence. Argentine historians have always looked upon San Martin as the sole architect of the independence of much of South America. Every Argentine town and village has a street or square named after him and his picture hangs in every

2. The Reagan administration wants Egypt's participation in the peace process because the latter is a signatory to the Camp David accords with Israel, which cannot be ignored unless the Reagan plan is put into implementation. Moreover, Egypt has a special responsibility for Gaza.

3. In one of the closed-door sessions, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said: "What concerns us is to drag Israel to peace negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza. Therefore, we must follow a very guarded policy in this behalf. For Israel would do everything it can to evade this peace process." Shultz explained that the PLO must not join the negotiations in their first stage, but could do so in the second stage after an accord with Israel on the question of the "transfer of authority" to the Palestinians. He also said that "if we included PLO in the negotiations immediately, Israel would escape from us."

During all these meetings, Jordan explained its attitude as follows:

1. Jordan will not agree to join any peace process before an accord between Lebanon and Israel on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory. Such an accord would show America's resolve to influence Israel on the realization of peace.

2. Peace negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza cannot begin while the Jewish settlement activities continue on a large scale.

3. Jordan will not make a move isolated from other Arab states and the PLO which all Arab leaders have considered the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

4. During a closed-door meeting, the Jordanian side made it clear that it cannot guarantee the presence of Palestinian representatives in the negotiations. Upon which, the American reply was that Washington would make efforts to include the Palestinians in peace negotiations.

According to well-informed sources, the Reagan administration undertook hectic "Palestinian activity" during the past few months and several secret contacts were held among the Palestinian and American personalities in Washington and several Arab and European capitals. Some of these meetings were held with personalities from the West Bank and Gaza while some others with prominent Palestinian personalities living in the U.S.

A few meetings were also held with PLO personalities through "Americans" with no official status. The Americans are reported to have told at least one of these personalities that they pinned special hopes on the meetings of the Palestine National Council which, they hoped, would take "realistic resolutions" leaving the door open for the Palestinian participation in the peace process. It is understood that the Reagan administration intended to send a message to the Palestinian command on the eve of the PNC meeting in Algiers through a Palestinian resident in the U.S., reiterating its "keenness to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." But it changed its opinion at the last minute and, instead, George Shultz issued a statement in which he reiterated the same.

According to reliable American sources, the Reagan administration was disappointed by the

PNC resolutions, especially by the phrase which rejected all proposals that infringed on the PLO right to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The Americans considered this as a direct hint toward Jordan's role in the peace process.

But immediately after the publication of the resolutions, the Americans were informed that the Palestinian command "did not close the door" before participation in the peace process, nor did it do so before the American role in resolving the Palestinian issue. Upon Shultz's advice, the U.S. did not criticize the PNC resolutions but a State Department statement said that Washington did not find anything in the resolutions "prohibiting the resumption of peace negotiations with an expanded Arab participation."

However, the Reagan administration reacted in an indirect manner. Former President Carter had plans to meet with Arafat in an Arab capital during his recent visit to the region. He had set no pre-conditions for such a meeting and had in mind plans to inform the Reagan administration about the outcome of his meeting. But it was learned that Shultz advised Carter against this meeting, until the PLO clearly recognized Israel. Carter apparently acted upon Shultz's advice.

Before, during and after the PNC meeting, several Palestinian personalities said that "we must give the green signal to King Hussein to test the U.S. ability to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. We ought to give him a political authorization to embark on the peace process. We must authorize him to speak, but not to sign."

One of them said that "there is no solution to the West Bank and Gaza before 1985 and one cannot think of the establishment of a Palestinian entity or a state before 1985 or 1986. What is important now is to keep up the political movement and prevent the Judaization of the West Bank and its amalgamation by Israel." Another one said: "Why don't we try to hold direct negotiations with America? If it does not want to deal with the PLO now, let it do so directly with the West Bank and Gaza personalities."

In the opinion of some observers, the PNC resolutions do not voice against the presence of such views and currents inside the Palestinian movement. Under these circumstances, however, King Hussein visited London last month. Though the visit was described as "private", it was not without "political activity" with concentration on to join, or not to join, the peace process.

It is understood that King Hussein was keen to give Prime Minister Thatcher and other British officials some sort of a "warning message" to be conveyed to the Americans and the European bloc. It could be summed up thus: The whole peace process is exposed to danger, and the Reagan plan would die if the American president himself did not intervene by taking tangible steps in Lebanon and in the matter of Jewish settlements. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym conveyed the "warning" to President Reagan, while his assistant Douglas Hurd carried the message to the European ministerial council.

It is learned that, during his London visit, King Hussein secretly met with Nicholas Velevis, Shultz's assistant on the Middle East affairs. They assessed the outcome of the PNC meeting, the

Cape of Good Hope and the rest from India, via Australia.

A crossing of the Andes from Mendoza, with the help of native Indians, and the seizure of Chile by the two armies.

The seaborne invasion of Peru by the combined forces in Chile and the emancipation of Peru and Ecuador.

In any event San Martin sailed from England in 1812 at the start of a campaign which bears striking similarities to the Maitland plan. He first took control in Buenos Aires which had already revolted against the Spanish crown and was self-governing. Two years later he set up a base in Mendoza for an army which was to invade Chile.

He coordinated with an army fighting the Spaniards in Chile, not as Maitland had planned, a British army shipped from the Cape and India, but a Chilean patriot army led by Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins.

He crossed the Andes into Chile with the help of Indian tribes and the Spaniards were defeated in Chile at the battle of Chacabuco in 1817. San Martin launched another attack on Spanish forces in Peru in 1820.

He proclaimed the emancipation of Peru from Spain in 1821, though his plan to unite Peru with what is today Ecuador was checked by the seizure of the latter from Spain by forces commanded by the Venezuelan Simon Bolivar.

Having carried out Maitland's plan of 1800, San Martin returned to England in 1824, the year in which Maitland died in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka. (LOS)

Sir,

Missiles for Syria

The massive deployment of the Soviet-manufactured SAM-5 missiles in Syria represents a quantum leap in the Soviet-Syrian military collaboration. If they down at least a few Israeli aircraft, more Arabs would want to buy.

As Al Capone built his gangster empire thanks to the prohibition law, the Soviets are building theirs thanks to American foreign policy.

Yakov Selzer
P.O. Box M534
Redfern, Australia.

Sir,

Biased writing

I admire your paper and I read it daily. However, I was disappointed to find on the front page on March 6 an article on nonalignment by Sunanda Datta-Ray which was far from objective.

Please look at it again and you will have to agree that it is biased, loaded, slanted and prejudiced. No more cheap sneers, please.

A. Thomson
P.O. Box 4050
Riyadh

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Saturday, March 12, the 71st day of 1983. There are 294 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1507 — Cesare Borgia, Italian statesman-general, dies.

1799 — Austria declares war on France.

1848 — Revolution breaks out in Vienna with university demonstrations.

1854 — Britain and France conclude alliance with Turkey against Russia.

1868 — Britain annexes Basutoland, South Africa.

1881 — France occupies Tunis following raids of Krumir tribe into Algeria.

1912 — First parachute jump from an airplane is made by U.S. Army Captain Albert Berry.

1930 — Mahatma Gandhi begins civil disobedience campaign in India against British.

1940 — Finland signs peace treaty with Soviet Union in World War II, ceding Karelian Isthmus and shores of Lake Ladoga.

1966 — Gen. Suharto is sworn in as acting president of Indonesia after President Sukarno is stripped of authority.

1968 — Independence is proclaimed for Indian Ocean island of Mauritius from British rule.

Thought for today:

"May Allah have mercy on a man who is kind when he buys, when he sells and when he makes a demand." — Prophet Muhammad

سكز في الاول

Village militias planned

Israelis take Lebanon census

By Earleen F. Tatro

BEIRUT (AP) — The Israeli Army is conducting a detailed census of South Lebanon that asks village leaders to supply such information as the names of men of fighting age, sources of dynamite and automobile license plate numbers, sources in the area report.

They said Israeli soldiers have handed out a 27-page questionnaire, typewritten in Arabic and Hebrew, to village mayors in several areas. A photocopy of the questionnaire was obtained by the Associated Press in Beirut on Thursday.

The questionnaire does not state the purpose of the census, which would give the Israeli government more thorough information about South Lebanon than the Lebanese government has managed to compile during the past eight years of upheaval. Lebanon's last official census was conducted in 1932 under French colonial rule.

Simultaneously Israel is also attempting to form village militias and collect taxes.

The South Lebanon sources, requesting anonymity, asked that the names of villages where the questionnaire has been distributed not be printed. But they said the villages

range from the South Lebanon hills that were a Palestinian stronghold until last summer's Israeli invasion to the United Nations peacekeeping zone farther south.

The census form begins with an introductory note:

"Dear Moukhtar (mayor), you are requested to fill in this form in clear handwriting remembering to note down all details accurately and submit it to the officer in charge. You must also enclose a photograph of yourself."

The Arabic text contains no reference to the Israeli Army. But the sources said it was distributed by Israeli soldiers who instructed the Moukhtars to return it to Israeli officers in the area.

The census form seeks detailed information about each village's electricity, water, medical, telephone and postal services — all part of the Lebanese infrastructure that largely collapsed during the 1975-76 civil war or never existed in some areas of the south. Lebanon's poorest region where a majority of the estimated 600,000 residents are Shia Muslims.

On page 3, the Moukhtars are asked to list the names and occupations of "the rich and

important people in the village" and "names of politicians in the village."

Subsequent pages ask the total number of village residents and religious sects represented, as well as the names of men between the ages of 13 and 65, the names of pregnant women and the number of children and grandchildren per family.

Pages 15 and 16 ask the type of fuels used in the village and their purposes. They inquire about distribution of gasoline and fuel oil which are used to operate motor vehicles, cooking stoves — and which can also be used in homemade explosives.

Page 25 asks the source of "black powder" (dynamite) used for quarrying stone.

Forms are provided to list the owners of cars, trucks and farm tractors, along with the model and license plate registration number.

The section on agriculture, a main source of livelihood in South Lebanon, asks the size of cultivated land, the number of shepherds per village and the number of sheep per family.

The questionnaire concludes with a section on village history, including whether there have ever been local hostilities among residents and the names of any "antiquities with religious or archaeological interest."

U.S. paying heavily for vital links

By a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Americans are deprived of possibly 100,000 jobs because of the special privileges being enjoyed by Israel in their land.

This is the assertion of an authoritative study, which also reveals that the transfer of U.S. resources to the Jewish state from official and non-official sources, would come to about \$5 billion in 1984.

These findings by Dr. Thomas Stauffer, a visiting professor at the Economics University and at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna have been published by the Middle East Institute of Washington D.C. in a study paper. In publishing such papers, the institute does not take a stand on Middle East problems but is guided by the criterion that the material "be sound and informative, and presented without emotional bias."

Dr. Stauffer's paper, called U.S. aid to Israel: The vital link, certainly fits that description. It simply presents facts, without taking an editorial position on the matter.

Dr. Stauffer arrives at the projected \$5 billion figure for next year by breaking down the expected official aid at \$3.2 billion and attributing the rest to tax-deductible private assistance. But he hastens to add that the \$5 billion doesn't cover other means of American aid for Israel.

He lists the loans of U.S. commercial banks

to Israel and "consequential" support as additional assistance. He says that Israeli borrowing from U.S. commercial banks is at least \$2 billion but would not have been possible without the backing of U.S. cash aid, which enables the debts to be serviced.

Similarly, he declares that the U.S. aid to Egypt of about \$1.5 billion annually is linked to that country's policy toward Israel.

Dr. Stauffer notes that U.S. aid to Israel has both increased dramatically and become more generous. Ten years ago, for example, the official aid amounted to \$475 million of which 88 percent was by way of loan. Today the figure is \$2.5 billion with over 60 percent accounting for grant.

Another element of aid is the sale of Israeli arms to the U.S. These sales are exempted from import duties and also from "Buy American" restrictions on the Department of Defense. Such aid amounts to several hundred dollars.

As for private assistance from the U.S. to Israel, the study puts at a minimum figure of \$1.2-\$1.4 billion a year, representing a tax loss of some \$500 million annually to the U.S. Treasury because charities to Israel, unlike to most other foreign states, are tax-deductible.

Further, though Israel has a high per capita income, it is treated generously in that 95 percent of its \$1 billion exports annually to the U.S. are duty-free.

Turning to another field, the author asserts

that Israel enjoys more or less free access to U.S. military technology, which permits the Jewish state to build its military hardware much more cheaply than would be the case — and export it to the tune of \$1.4 billion a year.

The various trade concessions to Israel, Dr. Stauffer argues, amount to a kind of unbudgeted aid but they are costly nevertheless. The lost exports and competing imports cost the U.S. between \$500 million and \$1 billion a year. When the whole picture of economic relationship is seen, the minimum loss of jobs in the U.S. would be around 100,000.

The author says that foreign aid now represents close to 50 percent of Israel's own gross national product. The bulk of the assistance is from the U.S. Without it, not only will Israel's economic growth stop, but the country will also face severe economic retrenchment.

Since the debt servicing is rising, Israel will need increasing doses of U.S. aid just to preserve the status quo, or the current lead of consumption.

Because Israel's own resources are unable to support its preferred levels of consumption, the author says, either the Israeli consumers will have to make sacrifices in the future to service the debts incurred or the burden will have to be passed on to the U.S. taxpayer. The author doesn't say who will make the sacrifice. He doesn't have to.

Japan's bid to contain school violence

By Peter McGill

TOKYO (LOS) — Trying to calm a national uproar over violence in Japanese schools, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided that his country's education system should be reviewed by a special advisory council. Coming under scrutiny will be juvenile delinquency, Japan's biggest social problem, the so-called "6-3-3" school system of six years of primary and three years each of junior and senior schools, and what Nakasone likes to refer to as "family education."

The decision follows a television appeal by Nakasone for families, schools and communities to join in tackling the problem of school violence, and a controversial statement by Education Minister Mitsuo Setoyama who blamed out "blackboard jungle" on education reforms made by the U.S. occupation authorities after the war.

Setoyama said: "I think the most deeply rooted cause may be the influence of the policy during the postwar occupation period." He singled out U.S. attempts to destroy all the "Confucian" morality and customs that had bound Japanese society in the past.

The aim of U.S. occupation reforms of Japan's education system (modeled after that of Prussia in the 19th century) are generally thought to have been the strengthening of the system against manipulation and brain washing by militarists that preceded Japan's entry into the war.

Educational institutions were formerly powerful tools in indoctrinating generations of Japanese in military discipline and emperor worship.

In the past few weeks scarcely a day has passed without fresh reports of violence and delinquency involving junior high school students, those aged between 10 and 15. A

group of five junior high school students earlier this month were arrested for beating senseless tramps sleeping near Yokohama railway station, killing at least three and injuring 16 others. They told police they did it for "kicks."

In another incident, a girl student was kept locked up in a school storeroom and beaten and tortured with lighted cigarettes by classmates. One girl was jealous that she had been passed over and not chosen for the school council.

On Feb. 10, a group of third graders punched and kicked to the ground a 51-year-old teacher after he had reprimanded them for snuffing paint thinner. Most sensational, a teacher at a school in Machida city near Tokyo stabbed a student with a fruit knife after repeated taunts.

At graduation ceremonies of many schools now plain clothes police mingle with the local dignitaries in case of trouble. Often teachers form their own police squads with up to nine of them standing sternly at the back of a class to protect their colleague up front. Such tactics are not merely to intimidate the students or lend moral support to a fellow union member for collective defense.

With national attention focused on the problem, any number of theories are being advanced to account for it. The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party blame the left-wing teachers unions. Nikkyoso for being more interested in politics than pupils' welfare and best interests, which in competitive Japan means strict adherence to the three R's and getting students through examinations.

The real root of the problem seems to be the over-competitive nature of Japanese society as reflected in the exam ladder forced upon children. Japan has some 963 institutes of higher education, but less than 20 are

respected by top trading companies, electronics firms, banks and the bureaucracy as entries to top jobs.

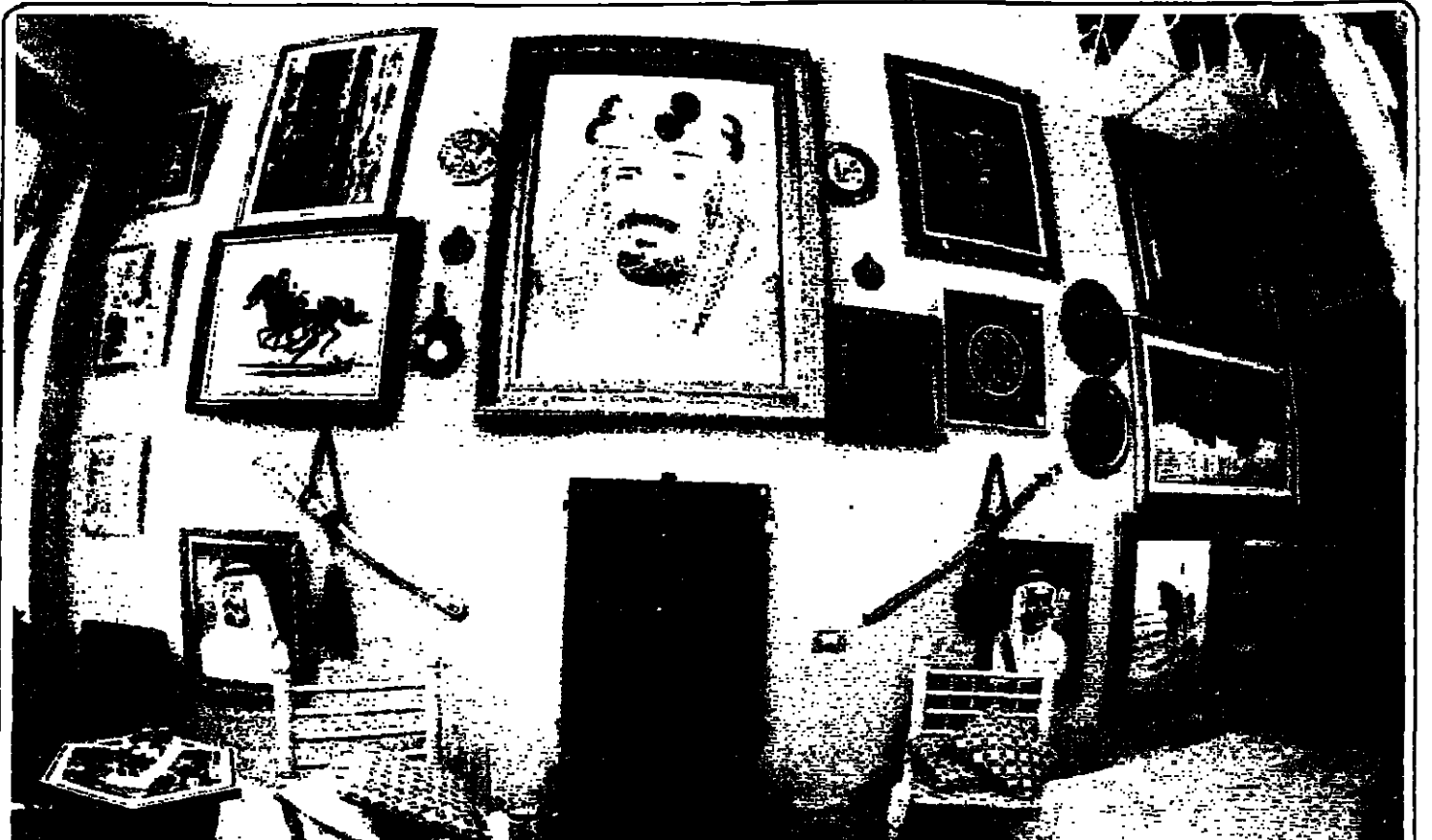
Competition to get a place in these top flight colleges begins at the age of two. Most subway trains carry advertisements by private after-school "juku" or cramming schools that claim children should begin preparation when barely out of nappies. One such advertisement appeals to parents who want to see their children in a prestigious elementary school with links to a prestigious private university: "Will your two-year-old make it to a first rate firm?" the Juku asks the guilt-ridden mother. "Better start his education now, before he's too old."

For those who stay on the assembly line of schooling by elimination and reach the right destination, assured career success follows.

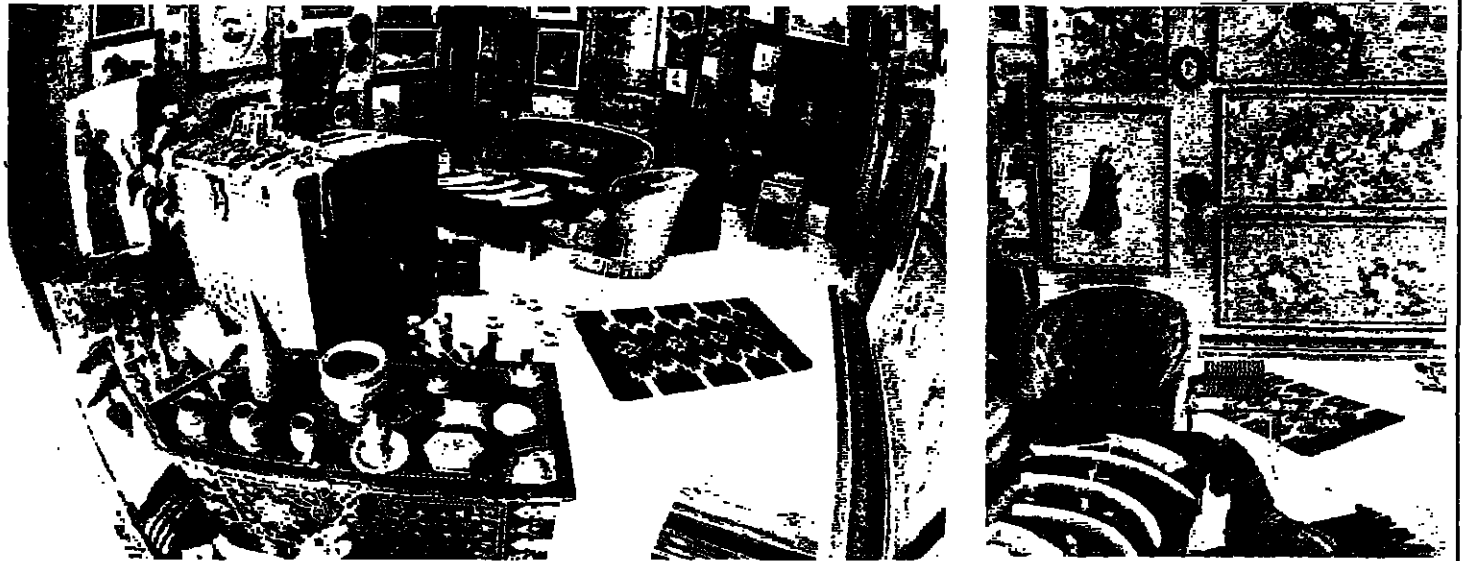
For those judged to be low achievers, a bleak future as a clerk or the equivalent with no prospects of real advancement encourages rebellion. Violence on television, and the sado-masochist fantasies of young people's comic books probably give some ideas, but as in other countries the connection between media violence and its mimicry in the real world is unproven.

Related to school violence, whose culprits are usually extroverted children, is the growing problem of "school phobia" estimated to affect 50,000 Japanese out of a total school population of 20 million. These chronic truants often suffer from migraines, diarrhea and inertia at the thought of school, and in extreme cases it leads to total withdrawal, manic depression and autism.

One unmistakable factor to account for the recent spate of junior high school aggro that has escaped the high-minded arguments of Nakasone and Setoyama, is that Japan is now in the middle of the exam season for senior high school entry.



PORTRAITS: Among the 15 portraits done by Mona Al-Qusabi are those of the late King Abdul Aziz, King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah. Below, left: Top Gallery displays works of artists of other countries too and has a spectacular array of China pieces, Persian miniatures and Turkish prayer rugs, among others. Right: Plants assume a life of their own in the artistic hands of Mona Al-Qusabi. (Photos by Cleveland Press)



An artist who paints still life

By Suad Zahid

JEDDAH — Mrs. Mona Al-Qusabi is the owner of Top Gallery, a shop for antiques and paintings, on Khaled Bin Waleed Street. She is an artist herself, doing oil painting. So I interviewed her to learn about her work.

Q. How many years have you been painting?

A. It was a hobby since my childhood but I actually put it into practice only seven years ago. I kept my paintings in a storage room in our house and one day I was informed of an art competition in connection with a Youth Welfare Exhibition under the patronage of Prince Faisal Bin Fahd.

Q. How many portraits have you done?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Who are the artists whose works you have chosen to exhibit in your shop?

A. I have works from various artists.

Some are Saudis, some Indians. There are some from Europe too.

Q. I see a nice painting suitable for a dining room?

A. This is by M. Fabiro, an Italian artist.

Q. What are these pictures I see?

A. These are some China pieces made from porcelain and they are very old. Islam reached China some 200 years ago. That is why this plate has some Qur'anic inscription on it.

Q. What about the Persian miniatures on the window glass?

A. They are about 150 years old and they were painted by a brush made of 2 cat's whiskers.

Q. What about that carpet hanging on the wall?

A. It is an old prayer rug made in Turkey from gold and silver threads.

Q. What else do you paint apart from plants?

A. I like painting still life mostly related to realism in Islam. I also paint on silver ware like our coffee pots with Qur'anic inscriptions.

Q. Do you paint animals or human figures?

A. No, but I like painting horses. I have one with 2 horses standing in a pond and this one won the 3rd prize in the competition organized by the Youth Welfare Exhibition.

Q. I see some empty frames. Do you make them here in the shop?

A. Yes, we have a Somali technician who fabricates.

Q. What are your projects?

A. I am working on my paintings so that I can have enough pieces of my own to hold an exhibition.

Having seen some of her paintings and the craftsmanship behind them, I will be looking forward with avid interest to her exhibition.

Indian nomads submit to settled life

By Tyler Marshall

JODHPUR, India (LAT) — There was a time, the little blacksmith recalled, when villagers looked forward to his visits.

The farm tools and household utensils that he and other members of his nomadic band fashioned for the farmers of India's remote Rajasthan desert region were an age-old and essential ingredient of their economic life. But since India became independent in 1947, communications have improved — more frequent trains, better roads — and cheaper, better, mass-produced tools from the city have become available. Reliance on the wandering artisans and traders has waned, and so has the region's traditional hospitality.

"It got so we couldn't stay anywhere longer than a single night," Ram the blacksmith said.

Finally, in the early 1960s, Ram and the heads of nine other families whose only home was a bullock cart gave up the wandering and settled on the fringes of Jodhpur. Here they now make chisels, screwdrivers and hammers out of scrap metal.

Ram's experience has been shared by

countless thousands in recent years.

"It's a way of life that's dying," S.P. Malhotra, a social scientist who has charted the decline, said. "Another 50 years and they may well be gone completely. Their settlement is inevitable."

Malhotra, who is the director of the government-run Central Arid Zone Research Institute here, said that the livelihood of virtually every nomadic group in the region, which covers 80,000 square miles, has been severely affected by the change.

Government officials have no precise figures on the subject, but they believe that nomads comprise roughly 5 percent of the region's 13 million people. And their number, the officials feel, is rapidly dwindling.

The role of the Banjara tribesmen, who claim a common ancestry with the Gypsies of Europe and for centuries sold salt to desert farmers in return for grain, is rapidly being taken over by wholesale distributors who truck in a variety of goods, including salt, and sell it at prices usually below what the Banjara tribesmen can charge.

These distributors are also replacing the Gawariyas, who bring in beads, bangles and other trinkets on the backs of donkeys, and the Ghatwals, who produce and sell grinding wheels and bookbats.

Even traveling bands of snake charmers, jugglers and acrobats, who once provided entertainment at village fairs and roadside gatherings, are succumbing to more sophisticated competitors as government-sponsored films and drama groups penetrate ever deeper into remote areas.

"Nomadic entertainers are still around, but their role is diminished too," Malhotra said. Once their place in desert society becomes obsolete, the desert nomads quickly become unwanted.

Farmers of the region are angry because the livestock of the settled nomads compete for sparse grazing areas and limited water. Moreover, their animals tend to carry diseases already eliminated in the established herds.

A 1966 study of one desert region found that at least 70 percent of the settled population no longer welcomed visits by six prominent nomadic groups. These sentiments have intensified in the years since, according to people who have studied the situation.

"Nomads," Malhotra said, "are now seen as a menace to society."

With the region's population growing and putting further pressures on what is already the most densely populated desert in the world, it seems certain that he forces acting against the nomads who are still trying to

cling to their traditional life will increase in the years ahead.

The Indian government, meanwhile, has encouraged settlement efforts. Officials speak in terms of "rehabilitation."

As early as 1955, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru intervened personally in an effort to persuade thousands of nomadic blacksmiths in southwest Rajasthan to settle permanently so that the government could provide them with schooling and basic health care, and to help ease the pressure on the fragile desert environment.

The government was trying to help with what is a continuing problem.

So far, however, government settlement projects have been a disaster. Some of the public housing blocks built for the nomads were of such poor quality that they collapsed soon after they were completed. Farmland made available as an enticement was in some cases barren and without water, and so far from the colonies that it was virtually unworkable.

Nomads from different clans were sometimes thrown together in the same housing blocks, creating serious social tension and occasional violence.

"Cultural differences were completely ignored," said L.P. Bharara, another social scientist at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute.

Because of these practices, many nomadic groups have settled without government help, putting up makeshift bamboo huts and tents on the outskirts of urban centers.

Others have managed to cling to a semblance of their previous lives by attaching themselves to migrant construction crews, often working to expand the road system that helped to change their lives.

"The collective nature of life is breaking down," Malhotra noted. "In the urban areas, it's the individual that counts." The councils of elders that once dispensed a benign but effective sort of justice among the nomadic groups are rapidly losing their influence. Instead of their traditional system — the most feared punishment was banishment — nomads now rely increasingly on the local police and the courts.

With little chance of going back to the old ways, the majority of the nomads are prepared to settle down. But, according to Malhotra, they want to stay somewhere in the area of traditional movement, and they want to keep their bonds of kinship.

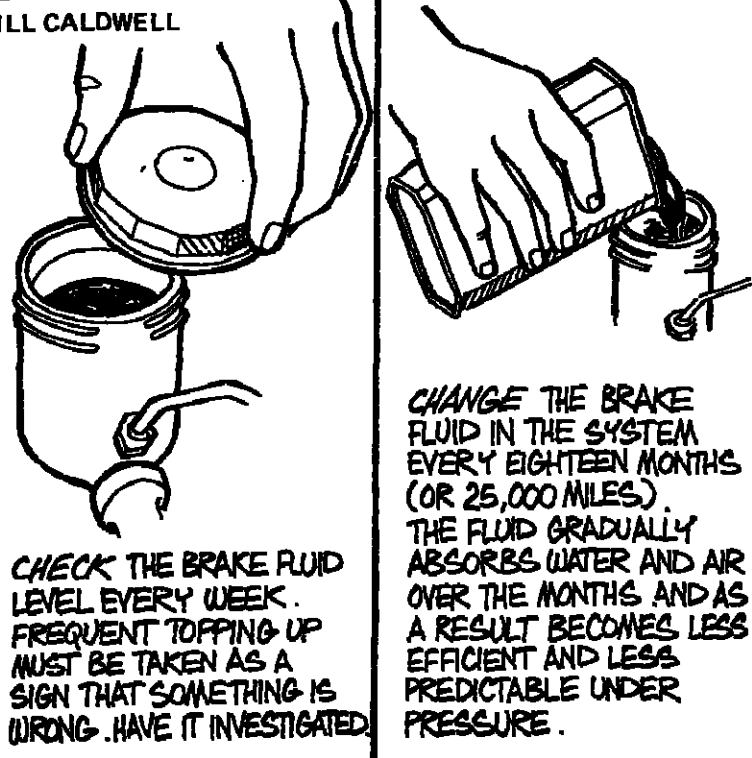
"Our life was difficult but good," Ram the blacksmith said. "We saw many people and had our favorite places. But it is over now. It is no longer possible."

SELF-SERVICING

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BRAKE SAFETY

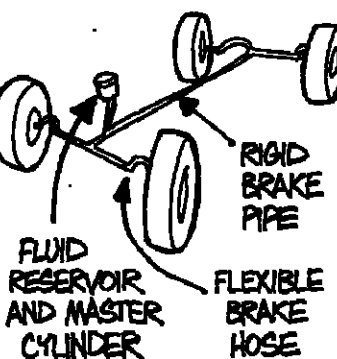
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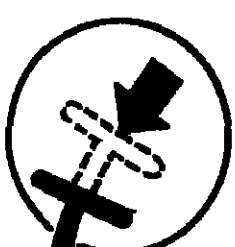
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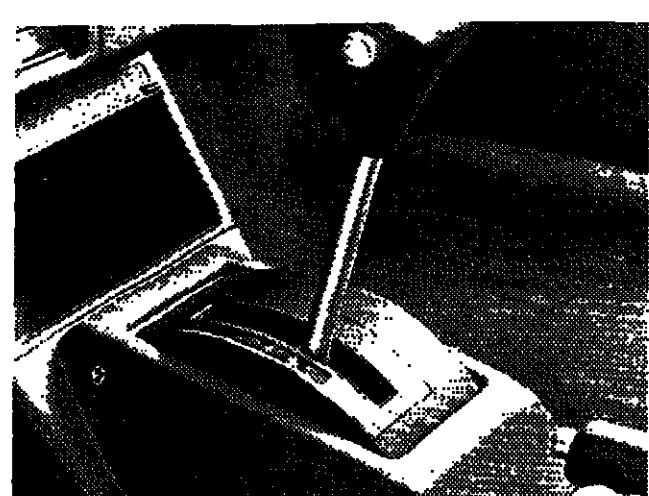
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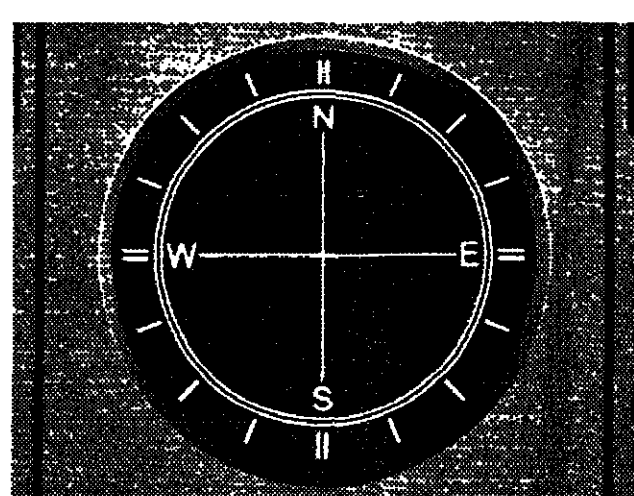
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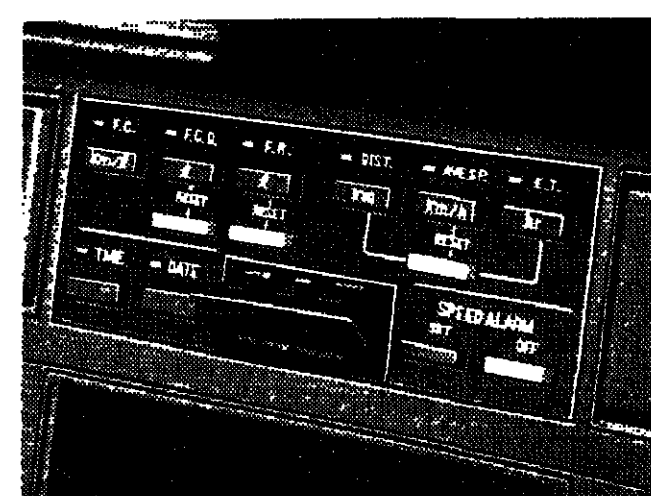
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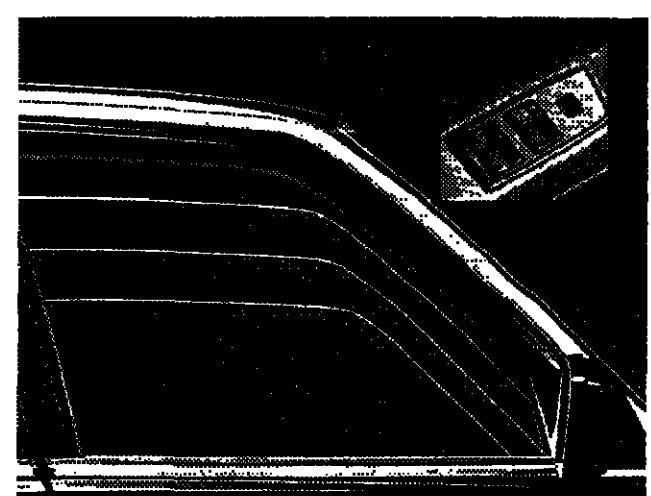
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Foreign investment increases in Turkey

"According to information given by the state planning office, investment of foreign firms continued strongly in 1982," the report

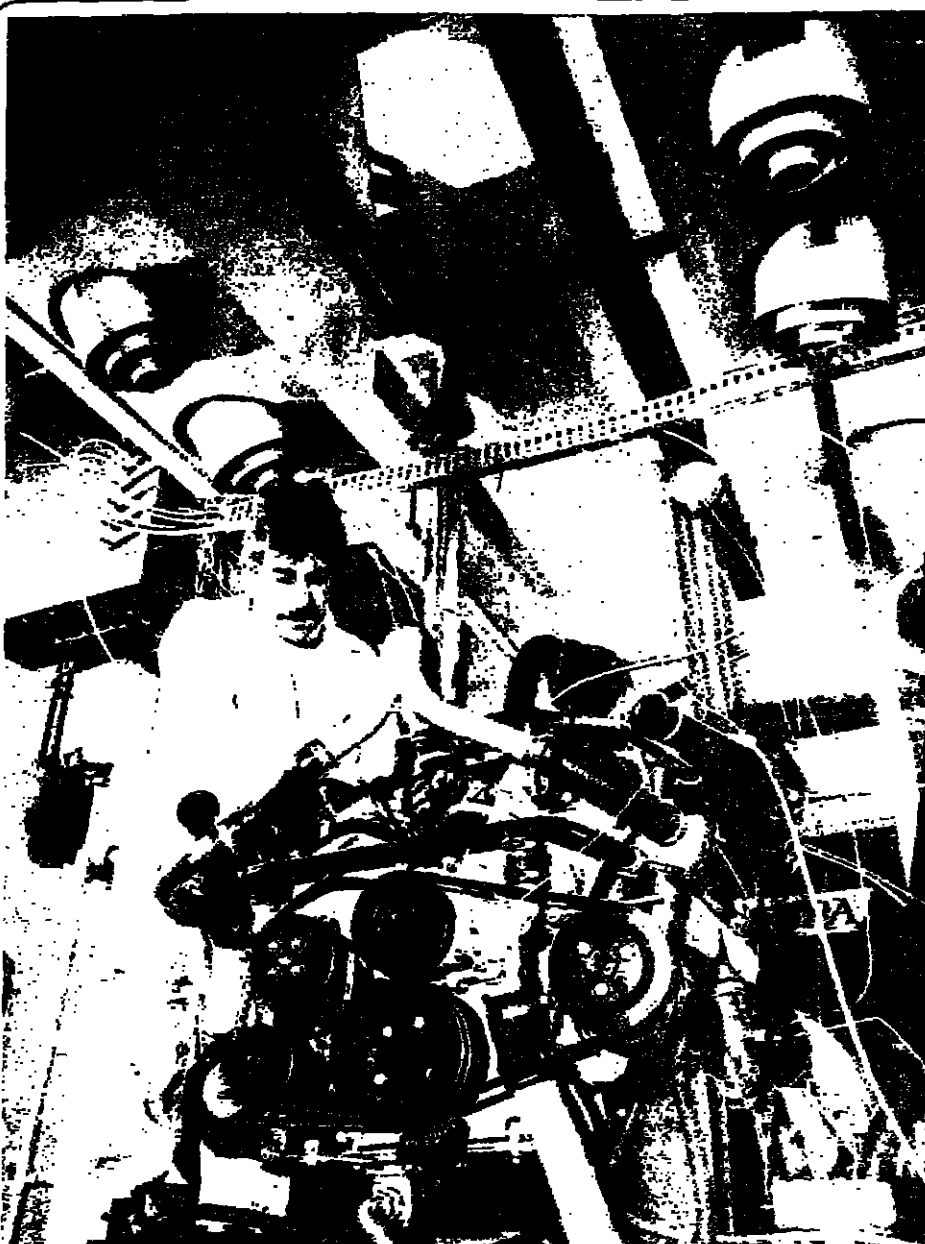
West German firms have the most holdings, 36 valued at \$62 million, mostly in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and machinery, and electrical engineering. But Swiss firms have invested more, a total of about \$103 million in 35 holdings.

According to partial Western data, Soviet exports in the first two months of this year have been running even higher, at around 1.4 to 1.5 million bpd. According to Western sources, Moscow has managed to step up its exports to the West by cutting deliveries to its partners in the Communist economic bloc, Comecon, estimated at about 1.8-1.9 million

In London, Royal Dutch Shell chief Sir Peter Baxter said a cut in the price of oil will be good for the world economy in the short run, but risks adding to OPEC domination of the oil market in the long term.

He announced that after-tax profits of Royal Dutch Shell, the Dutch branch of the Shell group, rose a marginal \$3 billion last year.

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16.	Ion Zhur	Kanoo	Contr/Gen	6.8,83
17.	Al Razak	Barber	Loading Houses	6.8,83
18.	Berge-430	Kanoo	Cement Pipe	5.8,83
19.	Saudi Jeddah	Orri	General	3.3,83
23.	Kuwait Express	Gossibi	Contr/Mobil	4.3,83
27.	Ocean	Salte	Bag Flour	6.8,83
29.	Maldive Neibour	Orri	Timber/Gen.	3.3,83
34.	Xin Yang	Orri	General	3.3,83
37.	New Spring DB	Alfreza	Bulk Cement	1.8,83
38.	Al Ameda DB	Globe	Bulk Cement	22.1,83



U.S. bars Kuwaiti land lease

The second agro-industries project will assist four participating banks to make agro-industrial investments throughout Egypt, the World Bank said. The four banks are Development Industrial Bank, Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit, Bank Misr and National Bank for Development.

The employees' main union, Adedy, said half its members, resisting massive pressure by the government, had come out on strike. Tax inspectors also pledged to continue a three-week-old stoppage despite the passage of an emergency amendment in parliament Thursday night merging their department with another branch of the Finance Ministry.

About 2,000 of the inspectors, whose strike has seriously delayed the processing of income tax returns, shoured slogans outside parliament as the amendment was being debated. Under the government's 1983 incomes policy, wage indexation is being delayed so that pay rises will lag behind inflation for the first eight months of the year.

Moroccan Dirham (100)	53.00	53.11
Pakistani Rupee (100)	28.10	26.80
Philippines Peso (100)		36.40
Pound Sterling	5.24	5.20
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.25	94.60
Singapore Dollar (100)		165.65
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		26.36
Swiss Franc (100)	168.50	167.91
Syrian Lira (100)	60.80	61.60
Turkish Lira (1,000)		
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.15	75.15

	Selling Price	Buying Price
Gold kg.	48,650	48,450
10 Toles bar	5670	5630
Ounce	151.5	1500

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441088, Jeddah.

This, he said, had often led larger banks to take attitudes which might be avoided in view of their financial strength. Venezuela, which is currently trying to renegotiate some \$10 billion in foreign debt, has recently been the object of two legal actions for default brought by foreign banks against state-owned institu-



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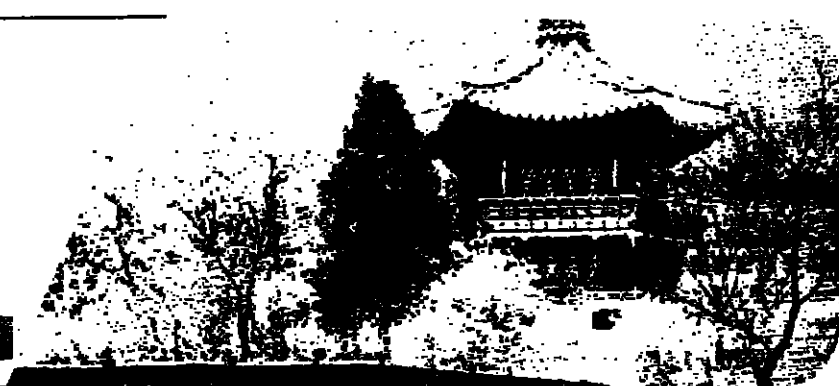


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CIA-like firm folds in multimillion fiasco

By Bill Keller

WASHINGTON — Across the Potomac River from Washington, in an office full of furniture upholstered in gray wool pinstripes, a caretaker crew is mopping up the remains of a company that newspapers once portrayed as the world's most ambitious private intelligence service.

The company, called IRIS (for International Reporting Information Systems), began with the boast that it would surpass the CIA in preparing worldwide, computer-distributed analyses of economic and political events for government and corporate clients. But it ended last month as a \$15 million fiasco. According to many involved, the tale has a moral: what works in the high-powered world of government and diplomacy does not necessarily work in the more down-to-earth world of business.

Most of the company's cast of former diplomats, State Department veterans, CIA officials and prominent journalists has departed — their generous salaries cut off by an abrupt bankruptcy. On the way out, some of the staff — about 160 workers at IRIS height — allegedly carried off valuable artwork, office equipment and a computer terminal. Gone, too, is the executive chef, who used to whip up breakfast pastries and luncheon delicacies for top IRIS officials and visiting dignitaries.

The massive burroughs computer, modeled on one designed for the CIA and billed as the most sophisticated of its kind, has been unplugged and repossessed. What remains is a knot of legal claims totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a story.

"It could almost be a business school case study in how not to manage a new venture," said Lee H. Stiehl, who was fired after 10 weeks as IRIS vice president for marketing.

In a way, IRIS was conceived with the fall of the Shah of Iran in January 1979. The collapse of the Iranian regime sent shudders through international business and financial

circles that had been caught unawares. So when Anthony Stout, a Washington publisher, approached international investors in 1981 with an idea for a new intelligence network to prevent future surprises, he found a willing audience. Even the CIA had not foretold the Shah's fall, Stout said. But IRIS would do better.

Stout persuaded a group of banking, finance and insurance companies — nearly all of them European — to put up \$15 million for a system that would give big corporations and interested governments an eye on world events. The concept, which most participants still agree was sound, was to gather expert reports from around the globe, analyze them in detail, file them in the computer and distribute them over a customized electronic network.

A corporation interested in oil or tin, or a government curious about the political intrigues of its neighbors, would punch a few buttons and get insider reports tailored to its concerns.

Stout, who was later pushed to the sidelines in a messy reorganization battle, began assembling a cast of big-name talent, offering salaries that ranged up to six figures. There was an "international advisory committee" that included former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, former Defense Secretary and World Bank President Robert McNamara, and former cabinet members from France and Colombia.

The president of IRIS was Barry Kelly, who came from the CIA. Senior vice president Paul Becker was a former ambassador to Bolivia, one of several senior State Department veterans. In all, nine of the top 10 executives came from the government, six of those from intelligence or defense agencies. (So many came from Democratic administrations that some employees, half-jokingly, referred to IRIS as a Mondale administration-in-waiting.)

To assemble the worldwide network of correspondents, who would feed the compu-

ter, IRIS recruited journalists from *The New York Times*, the *London Observer*, *The Times* of London and other publications. Early press reports dramatized the CIA connections. London newspapers, for example, likened the enterprise to a James Bond creation, with former Prime Minister Heath as the fictional spy master "M." The *Washington Post* described it as a private "spy firm."

"This spy stuff was all B.S.," said Chris Nelson, who was an Asian analyst. "IRIS was using completely legitimate, aboveboard and on-the-record sources." But the image stuck, and it proved to be a mixed blessing. While some prospective clients found the idea tantalizing, others were wary.

"On the one hand, you had some groups who's say, 'hot damn, we finally got some CIA people to do our legwork for us,'" recalled an IRIS executive. "On the other hand, you had people who said, 'oh, not the CIA.'"

Journalists, especially, feared the CIA aura would damage their reputations and inhibit their sources. Some believed it was one reason IRIS correspondents were denied press credentials to cover the U.S. congress. But according to many associated with IRIS, the real problem was not that it looked like a government enterprise but that it was run like one.

Managed by career diplomats and bureaucrats inexperienced in business, IRIS spent money freely, made decisions ponderously, and tried to sell its services through what one insider called "a sort of diplomatic buddy system."

When IRIS collapsed, the computer was on the verge of being operational, and the reporting staff was beginning to produce country-by-country analyses of fairly high quality. But IRIS did not have a single signed contract with a customer willing to pay the hefty annual fees it wanted to charge — \$100,000 for companies, \$500,000 for governments.

One reason for the lack of customers apparently was the uncertainty about exactly

what IRIS would be selling. Some participants wanted IRIS to focus on general, journalistic analysis. Others favored a greater emphasis on the customized reports tailored to each client's narrow interests. Still others wanted to prepare "political risk analysis," selling insurance-company-style odds on probabilities of governments failing or commodity prices rising.

When things started looking bleak, a number of insiders allege, the IRIS executives resorted to another tactic not unheard of in government: they fudged the figures. Last summer one major investor, the Swedish insurance firm Skandia, hired an accountant to prepare monthly reports on IRIS. According to one source who read them, they showed signs of disarray. Other major investors included bank in Liechtenstein, Banco de Bilbao in Spain, Henry Ansbacher Investments Ltd. in London, and Government Research Corp., a Washington D.C. publishing firm.

So in October IRIS hired a marketing expert, Lee Stiehl. Stiehl said he drafted a detailed business plan that predicted IRIS would wait another three years, and lose another \$20 million, before it broke even. But by the time top IRIS managers had doctored the estimates and sent them to investors, Stiehl said, they showed the company would break even in 1983. Stiehl, who was fired in January, said he believes the IRIS executives may have genuinely believed their optimistic forecasts, but that they also "inflated" the figures because they knew the investors would not put up another \$20 m.

According to bankruptcy court records, IRIS owes more than \$4 million to creditors. Most is to employees. Burroughs Corp. is owed \$693,458. \$200,000 is owed to other computer-equipment suppliers. \$60,000 to the public relations firm of Gray and Co., \$33,000 to the law firm of Arnold and Porter, \$27,000 to Reuters news agency. And others are owed for telephones, office supplies and travel agencies.

Money down the Dane

By Chris Massey

COPENHAGEN (LOS)—The first thing you see as you enter the Danish Finance Ministry is a sign telling you the way to the Secretariat for the National Debt.

The secretariat has been busy lately. This year Denmark will achieve the distinction of having the highest per capita national debt in the world. By the end of 1983 each of Denmark's 5,100,000 inhabitants will owe the rest of the world 30,000 kroner — about \$3,500 at current rates — as the total debt rockets to an estimated 150 billion kroner, an increase of 10 billion kroner on last year.

Erling Jorgensen, permanent undersecretary at the Finance Ministry, admitted: "Several of our lenders are concerned, some of them are seriously concerned." Then he added: "Of course, our creditors will be repaid. Denmark honors its debts. You must bear in mind that we more than likely also have the highest per capita exports in the world."

Still, something is rotten in a nation that was once a model of stability. During the postwar period which was dominated by the powerful Social Democratic Party, costly social reforms were instituted, the public sector was expanded (at present it employs roughly 20 percent of the workforce) and wages were linked to the cost of living index. Then recurrent oil crises and the world recession struck a body blow. The country imports nearly all its fuel and has outlawed nuclear power.

The present government is a minority Conservative-Liberal Center-Christian Democratic coalition. "I estimate that it will last until the autumn," said Lasse Budtz, defense spokesman for the Social Democrats, still the largest party in the parliament. "Then they will be forced to resign."

A radical Liberal MP who had overheard said: "Oh no, the fall will come earlier than

that. I predict a new government this spring."

However dismal this catalogue of disasters may sound, everyone remains remarkably cheerful about it. Danes, unlike their somber Swedish brethren to the north, refuse to let life get them down.

Poul Schluter, like the debt figure, is another landmark in Danish history, the country's first Conservative prime minister this century. Just before 10 o'clock in the morning he joked about his country's recent "fish war" with Britain.

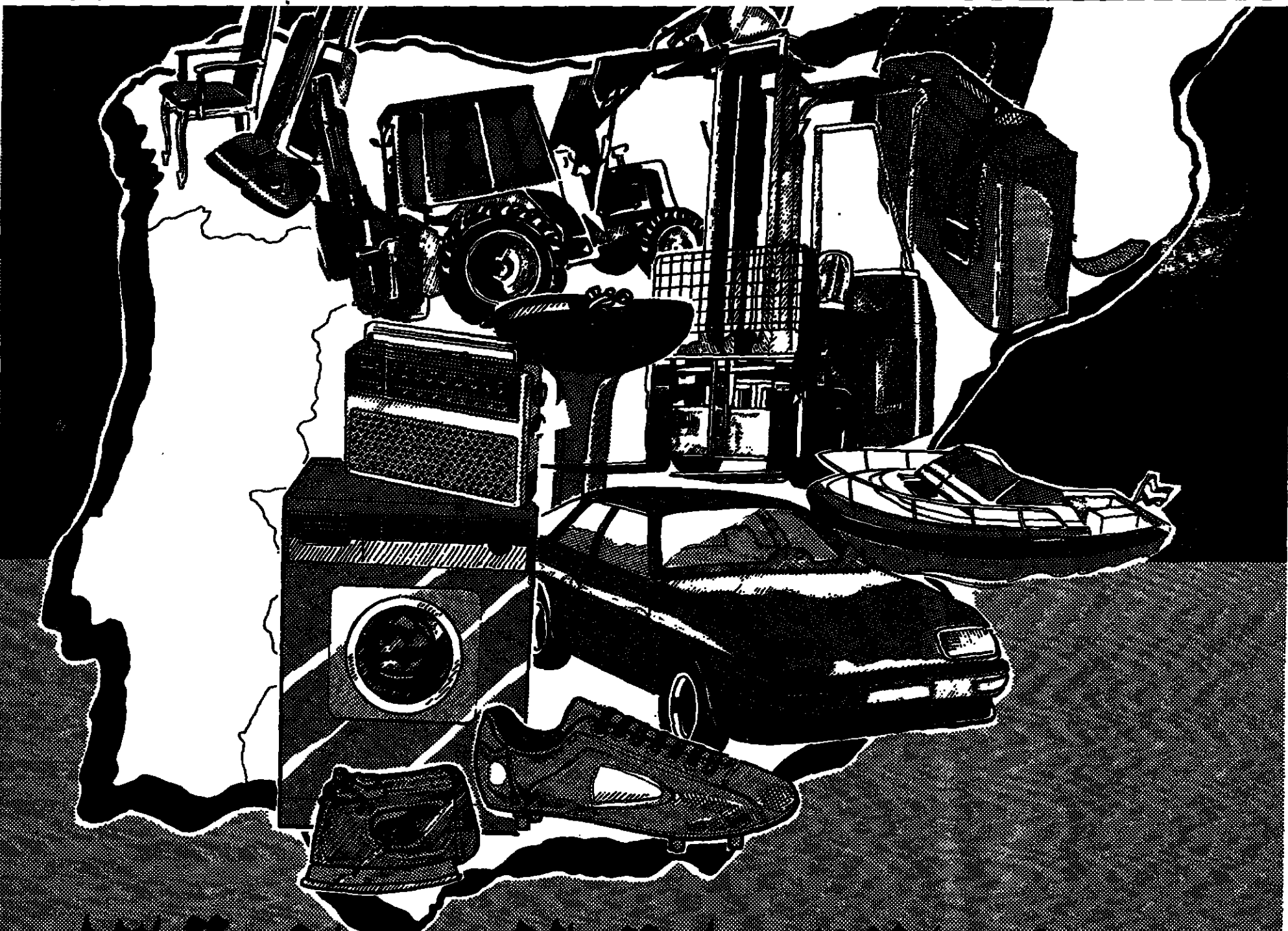
"Our relations with Britain are excellent. In fact I think we are even better friends as a result of the fishing dispute," he said. "When you have a fight and when both parties have strong arguments and still manage to reach an agreement within a reasonable time, that is a very nice solution, very nice."

The conference room in the official residence rang with laughter as outside the sky abruptly darkened and snow fell. "Besides," said Schluter, winking, "we couldn't possibly have taken on the Royal Navy, not after the Falklands War."

There was more laughter, then Schluter struck a more serious attitude as he outlined his achievements after five months in office. "First we have made drastic cuts in public spending. Our intention was to cut 2.4 billion kroner but we actually got through cuts for 21 billion. Not bad, I think. Better certainly than we had expected."

Another "historic step" had been the suspension of the index-linked automatic wage rise system. And in the summer, Schluter said he hopes for a drop in interest rates, currently at 17 percent which would boost Danish industry and ease unemployment, which is running at 10.4 percent.

He would also be introducing income tax that would add 200 kroner a month in real terms to wage packets, boosting the individual incentive to work.



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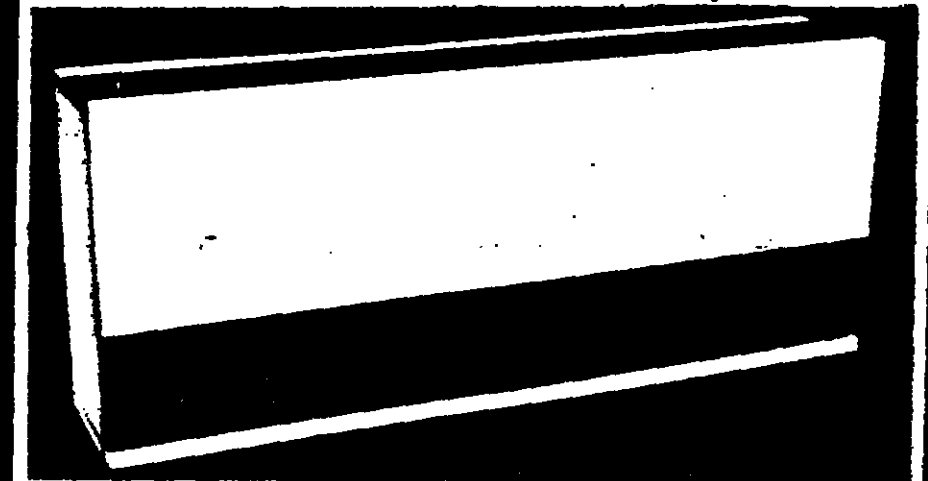
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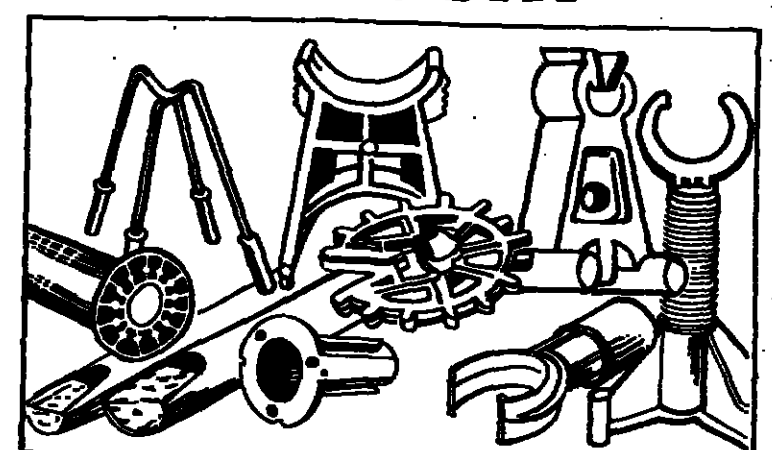
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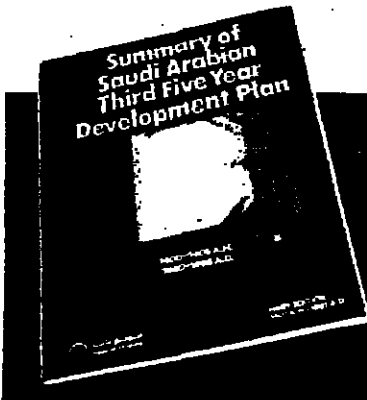
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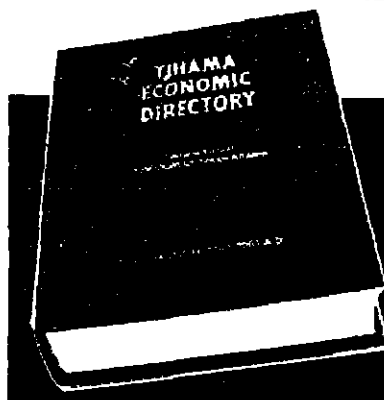
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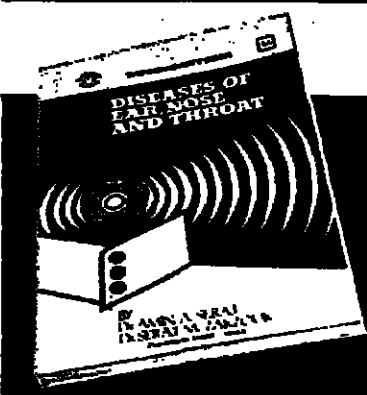
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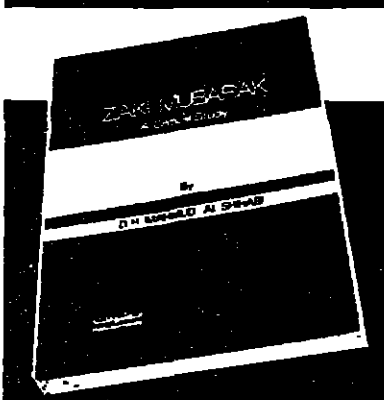
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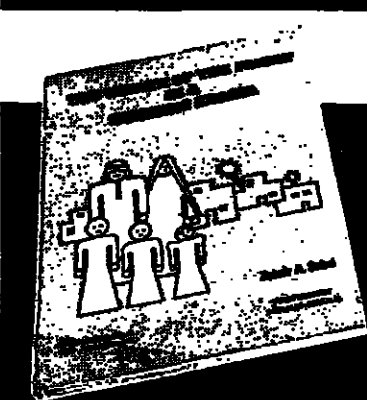
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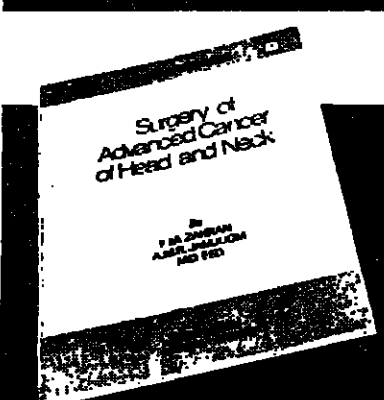
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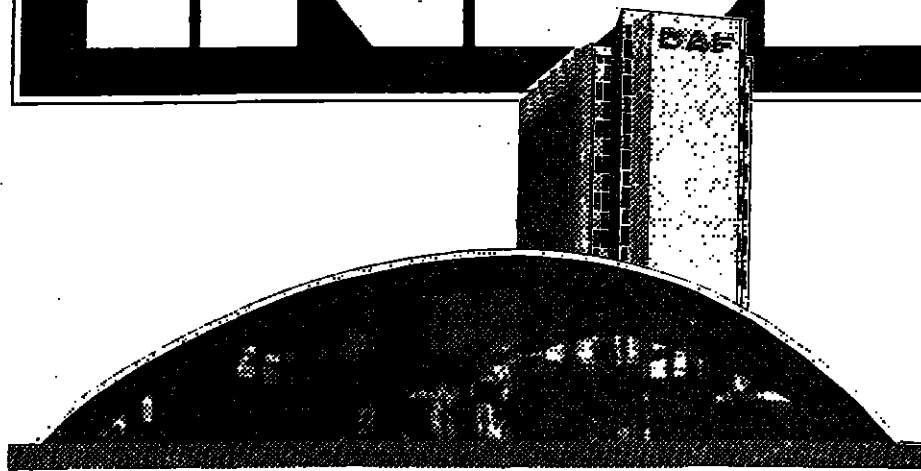
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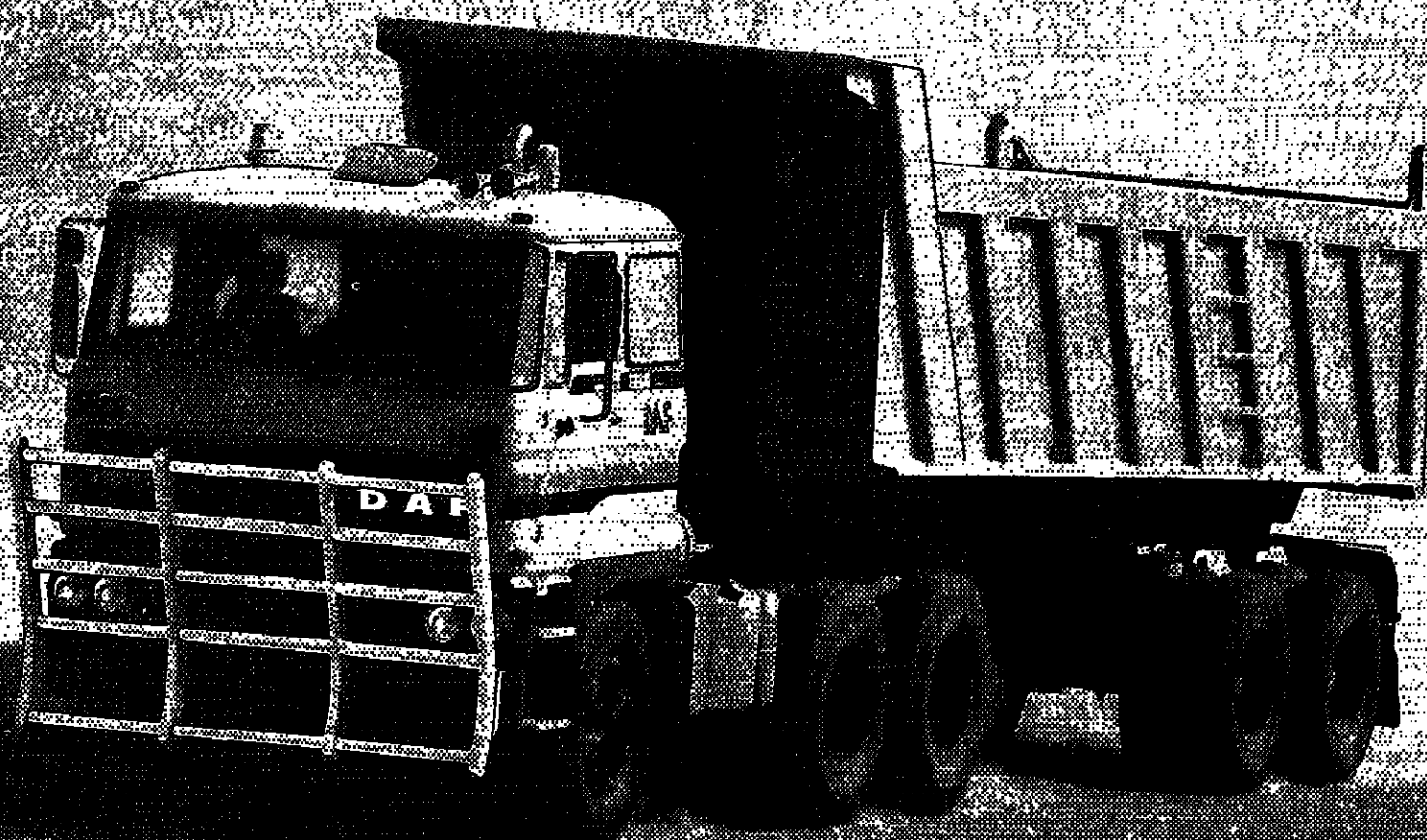
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Major determinants identified

Heart disease toll heavy in 3rd World

By Paul Icamina

MANTILA (Depthnews) — The heart beats in both worlds, but the rhythm in one may not be the beat for the other.

An increase in coronary heart diseases accompanies socio-economic change in developing countries, but the consequences experienced by industrialized societies could be avoided by developing ones.

Thus stressed a World Health Organization (WHO) expert committee report which notes that while coronary heart diseases are a leading cause of death in industrial countries, they are also emerging as a prominent public health problem in developing ones. The report, "Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease," was presented in January during the 71st session of WHO's executive board in Geneva.

The report noted recent evidence that deaths from coronary heart diseases are

declining in certain affluent and industrial societies confirms that widespread and premature coronary heart diseases are "not an unavoidable accompaniment of socio-economic development." Coronary heart disease, or CHD, is the impairment of heart function due to inadequate blood flow to the heart compared to its needs. It is caused by obstructions in the coronary circulation to the heart.

"It provides justification for timely efforts aimed at primordial prevention of CHD in the developing countries," the report continued. It defined "primordial prevention" as aiming at preventing the emergence and entrenchment of social, economic and cultural patterns of living that are known to contribute to high risks of heart diseases in developed countries.

The report said that as a result of a continuing decline in deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases, life expectancy in develop-

ing countries as a group improved from 42 years in 1950 to 55 years in 1975. Life expectancy for the group in the year 2000 is expected to be 65 and 70 years. By that time, six out of 10 of the world's elderly (over 65 years old) will be living in developing countries.

At that rate, noncommunicable diseases, notably CHD, are likely to assume public health dimensions even before the infectious and parasitic diseases have been brought fully under control.

In some developing countries — Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore and Sri Lanka — CHD is already an important cause of death among adults. In others — Ghana and the Ivory Coast — CHD is at present to be found in urban middle- and upper-income groups.

As socio-economic development progresses, the report said, these risk factors may become widespread, while increasing urbanization may accelerate this trend. It is esti-

mated that by year 2000, developing countries will contribute 41 percent of the world's total urban population compared to 27 percent in 1950.

Still, in many areas of the world, including a few developed countries, lifestyles have not as yet acquired the pattern associated with high incidence of CHD. Even in places with high incidence of CHD, there are some groups with substantially lower rates. Japan, despite a high level of economic development, has a low incidence of CHD.

In Geneva, WHO Director-General Halfdan Mahler called for a "truly relentless war" against preventable heart diseases. "What I like about the (report's) strategy is that it combines the promotion of more healthy lifestyles, the reduction of preventable conditions, and the provision of adequate health care," he said.

The report said that the major determinants of CHD among populations have been identified: inappropriate national diet aggravated by physical inactivity and obesity and widespread cigarette smoking.

Among the report's recommendations and findings:

Diet and Blood Cholesterol: There is a well established triangular relationship between

habitual diet, blood-cholesterol levels and

CHD.

It recommended dietary guidelines based on many attractive traditional eating patterns. These include combined foods of plant origin: beans, cereal grains, vegetables and fruit. Fish, poultry and lean meats should be used in small proportions and eaten less often as the main dish. Low-fat dairy products are recommended for adults. There should be less oils and fats in food preparation and in spreads, while liquid vegetable oils should be preferred.

Energy intake for fats should be limited to 30 percent and for saturated fats to 10 percent only.

Blood Pressure: Blood pressure usually rises with age, so that by middle age there is a prevalence of high blood pressure. Factors associated with high blood pressure include family history, obesity and weight gain, alcohol intake, and (in some cultures) low educational and socio-economic status.

The ultimate potential for prevention of high blood pressure in populations is illustrated by its virtually total absence in a few traditional, isolated, subsistence economies. The people are generally physically active, obesity is rare, and the sense of community is strong. Habitual salt intake is usually under three grams daily.

Smoking: The health hazards of smoking for adults and young people are well established. Even light smoking may carry a significant risk. Deaths from heart diseases among ex-smokers are substantially lower than those of current smokers. While the relative increase in risks associated with smoking diminishes with age, the attributable risk is large at all ages for both men and women.

While pipe-smoking generally carries less risk than does cigarette-smoking, former cigarette-smokers who change to pipes or cigars and continue to inhale probably remain at risk. Some smokers who change to a low-tar/low-nicotine brand of cigarette appear to inhale more, maintaining their nicotine intake. Present evidence does not support the promotion of a so-called "safer cigarette" in so far as the effects on the heart are concerned.

Nonsmoking should be regarded as the normal social behavior and there should be a total prohibition of all forms of tobacco promotion.

Physical Activity: A sedentary lifestyle is a fairly recent phenomenon. This is more marked in developed countries because of the increased availability of transport, more sedentary occupations, and the adoption of leisure-time pursuits involving no physical exercise. The result is mass obesity and diminished work capacity, the latter possibly affecting survival from a heart attack.

Body Weight: There is strong evidence that weight reduction helps lower elevated levels of blood cholesterol and blood pressure.

Drinking Water: There is a consistent association of hard water (mineral content) with low rates of CHD. In the United Kingdom, deaths from CHD have tended to increase more in towns that have introduced water-softening.

Oral Contraceptives: Within high-risk populations, oral contraceptive use is associated with increased risk of CHD. This is compounded by cigarette-smoking. The risk might be reduced by more selective use of oral contraceptives although this recommendation may not be appropriate for developing countries because of lower risks of CHD, limited resources and different priorities.

Kidney transplants in kids successful

By John F Webb

LONDON (LPS): Kidney transplants are now being carried out on children as young as 12 months. Early results of a series of such operations on very young children at London's Guy's Hospital are said to be "encouraging."

A four-man team from the hospital's Evelina Children's department says in a report to *The Lancet* medical magazine that kidney transplants are becoming the therapy of choice for younger and smaller children despite initial disquiet about subjecting them to the rigors of transplant surgery.

In Britain alone some five children in every million less than 15 years old suffer chronic kidney failure that requires dialysis or a transplant. This has led to the establishment of an active transplant program for the very young at Guy's Hospital.

Over a two-and-a-half-year period, 16 kidney transplants were carried out in 15 children aged less than five. The

average age was just over three and the youngest was just 12 months. The average weight of the children was 11.5 kilograms, of which six weighed less than 10 kg at the time of the operation.

The Guy's Hospital surgeons were faced with the fact that traditionally children under two receiving kidney transplants seemed to fare worse than older children, and kidneys taken from cadavers were less successful than those provided by a live relative of the child.

The 15 children involved in the London series were given a variety of adult and children's kidneys that in three cases came from live parents with the rest of the donors being cadaver children or small adults ranging in age from 1-45 years.

The Guy's team says in its report that as a result of techniques it used in preoperative treatment and post-operative therapy, 11 of the 15 patients have survived to give a survival rate of 75 percent. Earlier series of transplants on young children produced a survival

rate of only 38 percent which was clearly inferior to that now expected in older children.

Of the 11 London survivors, five have now completed 35 months since their transplant operation and the average survival period to date is 15.2 months. Of those who died, one suffered an overwhelming graft rejection and in another case a child with good graft function died through a gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

The *Lancet* report says that growth of the children after their transplants has been encouraging. In most cases there was a noticeable improvement in growth rate.

The Guy's Hospital team concludes: "The early results from this series for both patient and graft survival are encouraging. The results are comparable with those obtained in adults and older children, and we consider that age, after the first six months of life, and small size alone should not be regarded as contraindications for renal transplantation."

FEED A COLD?
STARVE A COLD?

STOP KILLING YOURSELF

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I'm an expert in treating colds. I have at least a dozen of them a year. I've found there are no rules in eating that work for everyone. A cold is a personal problem. Feed a cold — starve a cold? Feed a fever — starve a fever? What's good for me may be bad for you. There are times when I starve a cold; at other times, I force myself to eat more than usual. If I have a fever, I treat it as part of a cold — so there's no special diet for fever. The main thing is to make oneself comfortable. Relish a day or two in bed. Relaxation and comfort are more important than any special diet. But, I must admit, I still rely on a bowl of chicken soup two or three times a day. It helps fill my stomach without overburdening it on days when my appetite is nil. I'm just getting over a bad cold. I'm sure that chicken soup shortened my stay at home. Many people don't take chicken soup because it has become a joke that it's a home-made antibiotic. Let them laugh. It's your cold and you have the right to treat it as you will. — Mr. B.

Dear Mr. B.: Chicken soup is not overrated. Taking any kind of soup is an excellent way to "fill the stomach" when appetite is close to zero. Way back in the 12th century, a physician by the name of John of Milan said, "Soup makes the teeth white and the eyes clear, fills the stomach, and assists the digestion." One thing it surely does is help supply needed liquids painlessly. Patients get tired of taking water.

According to Sheldon Cogan, M.D., a Chicago internist, indulging in a few favorite foods helps cure a cold. His favorite remedy: a plateful of pizza and ribs. My own favorite treatment that helps overcome the lassitude and blahs produced by a cold is a large glass of

cola or ginger ale spiked with a tremendous dose of ice cream. Taken two or three times, it helps you get through the day. (Not recommended for patients with weight problems.) It supplies needed energy, liquids and a feeling of reward for undergoing your discomforts of sneezing, coughing and aching all over.

MEDICALLETTERS
(Replies to and from readers)

For Mrs. Y.: I haven't checked on the figures lately, but one estimate is that if you are now 20 years old, you will sleep about 16 and one-half years. If you are now 40, you will sleep about 10 years. If you are now 60, you will sleep about 3 and one-half years. What all this adds up to is that if you're able to get along on less sleep, whatever your age, you'll be adding a lot of life to your living.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: Is it true that retirement shortens life? My husband wants to give up work at the age of 60. Isn't that too young? I'd like to have him around as long as I can. — Mrs. O.

Dear Mrs. O.: It all depends upon how well he has prepared for retirement: financially, emotionally, and physically. What's also important is that he has so many interests that he doesn't become bored. I'll repeat what I wrote about premature retirement some years ago: "When man's boredom becomes permanent, the bird of death flutters impatiently outside his window."

(Tomorrow: Mental deterioration not always Alzheimer's disease)

Dr. Peter
J. Steincrohn
M.D., F.A.C.P.

word watch

By Howard Dana Shaw

Panning a 4-letter word: E.W.T. asks us to talk about the frequent misuse of the word *less* when referring to a plural noun. Even journalists and TV commentators do it, she observes. We touched on this some time ago, but let's do it again.

Do not say *less* when you're talking about a number of individual items — things you can count. Instead, say *fewer*. Say *fewer* potatoes, good deeds, mosquitoes, people.

Say *less* when talking about a quantity of something — less milk, less courage, less noise. Wrong: "We're hiring *less* people." A veterinarian on the radio reported "18 percent *less* cases of the disease." Wrong again. He could have said *fewer* disease, or *fewer* cases.

You can say you have *less* than \$20 in your pocket because you think of it as a sum or quantity. But you have *fewer* than twenty \$1 bills (individual pieces). You can say it's *less* than 10 miles to town because it's really a distance rather than individual miles.

So let's have *fewer* complaints about abusing that poor little word *less*.

That little bi-word: We have been asked to clarify the difference between *semi-* and *bi-*. Seems to be confusing to many, although it shouldn't be. In simple terms, *semi* means half, and *bi* means two. A

semi-circle means half a circle clearly enough, but some folks stumble on semi-monthly. Properly used, *semi-monthly* means half-monthly, or twice a month. Same with *semi-weekly* and *semi-annual*.

Bi-monthly ought to mean every two months, but some readers are puzzled, partly because the term gets used occasionally to signify two times per month.

When it comes to tractor-trailers, the plot thickens because the word *semi* by itself can refer to the trailer, to the whole rig, or sometimes nowadays even to the tractor alone.

Best rule in communicating: ask yourself "How can I make it clear to my listener or reader?"

She who hesitates: The travel writer said she read the ad and pondered the possibilities. "Then I dithered," she wrote. It was the second time in a few days I had seen the word *dither* used as a verb.

I thought I had been around, but that was a new one on me. You often hear someone say he is "in a dither" meaning a state of agitation, indecision, or confusion.

But it seems you can also dither, because it's in all the dictionaries as a verb. It means to hesitate indecisively, and it can also mean to tremble or quiver.

Write "Word Watch" care of this newspaper.

Lay opinion makes cure of psychic disorder easy

By Rolf H. Simen

BONN (DF) — When persons with no medical knowledge whatsoever pronounce their diagnosis of a psychic disorder threatening a fellow-human, they are, in most cases, not only "hopelessly wrong" compared with their assessment of physical illnesses: their diagnosis is often of a derogatory nature. Thus the danger of a subsequent degradation is already present in the preliminary stages of a psychic disorder.

Dr. Volker Faust, a university lecturer, and Professor Gunter Hole, Department of Psychiatry I of the University of Ulm at Weibhausen Psychiatric State Hospital, have come to this conclusion in the medical journal *diagnostik* but with the rider that opinions such as this from the sick person's immediate environment could be of importance in respect of treatment. After all, it is these lay diagnoses, in particular, which may quite possibly indicate to the doctor "the right course to the true facts behind this inexplicable, abnormal behavior commented on in this manner." In other words, a coin with a somewhat tarnished surface may well have a "better polish on the reverse side."

As part of a collective socio-psychiatric study, 1284 clinically healthy and 554 hospitalized psychically ill persons completed questionnaires in which they provided the medical experts with their detailed opinions of psychic disorders in others or themselves. In this connection, remarks by the healthy persons about their sick fellow-humans, such as "weak nerves" and "overtaxed nerves" easily topped the list at 57 and 56 percent respectively. These were followed by opin-

ions such as "working too hard" or "incorrectly brought up a child" (23 percent), too much stress ("such as father and mother") (22 percent) and the accusation of "being unreliable" (20 percent). Further views (in the 8 to 16 percent range) include, in the following order, such remarks as "weakness of character," "result of former illness," "permanently bad mood" — meant as a criticism — and, lastly, the almost always incorrect and harsh rebuke of "laziness."

The ill persons had to battle with bitter recollections, resignation — and even indignation — when answering the questions. In the majority of cases, this was not accomplished without considerable emotional strain which explains why 30 percent of those approached declined to give answers. Here, too, "weak nerves" (31 percent) and "overtaxed nerves" (21 percent) headed the list of answers: in this connection, Faust and Hole point out that attempts at a "sparing" explanation occurred less frequently than is generally assumed by the general public. Be that as it may, the accusation of "laziness," at 20 percent, occurs three times as much on the part of the sick patients compared with the healthy persons' answers. At 18 percent, however, the criticism of "incorrect upbringing," seems, in the experts' opinion, to be the standard backhand-swipe which could also roughly apply to remarks such as "unreliable" (16 percent), "always in a bad mood" (15 percent), "strain of work" (15 percent) and "the result of former illnesses" (11 percent). The assumption of an "inherited illness" (12 percent) and "weakness of character" were relatively rare.

Germany's 'miracle spring'

By Tony Catterall

RANSCHBACH, West Germany (LOS) — The said image of the West Germans has taken a battering in the past one month as tens of thousands of people have flocked to the village of Ranschbach in search of a miracle.

They are drawn to the village, about 30 miles southwest of Mannheim, by reports that a 16-year-old youth had his sight restored after drinking and bathing his eyes in the water from a small spring on the outskirts.

Since the report appeared in the sensational mass circulation *Bild-Zeitung*, more than 50,000 people have visited "the miracle spring." They come with bottles, milk cans, plastic containers — anything they can fill with the rather flat-tasting water.

Nor are they all Germans. Cars bearing French, Belgian and Dutch number plates can be seen in the improvised car park at the bottom of the narrow winding road leading to the 700-year-old spring.

Minibuses run a regular shuttle up and down the road, but many are too impatient to wait for them. A young Turk, crippled in both legs, struggles laboriously on crutches up the road. "I read about it in a Turkish language

paper," he says, "and I thought — why not give it a try?"

An elderly couple from the Black Forest, however, are in no doubt. They are taking five gallons home with them, to drink and to bathe their faces. The villagers of Ranschbach — population 620 — are in two minds about the spring.

They readily assure visitors that the original cure took place as reported — although it did happen 18 months ago, *Bild-Zeitung* having rewritten the story from an old girls' magazine.

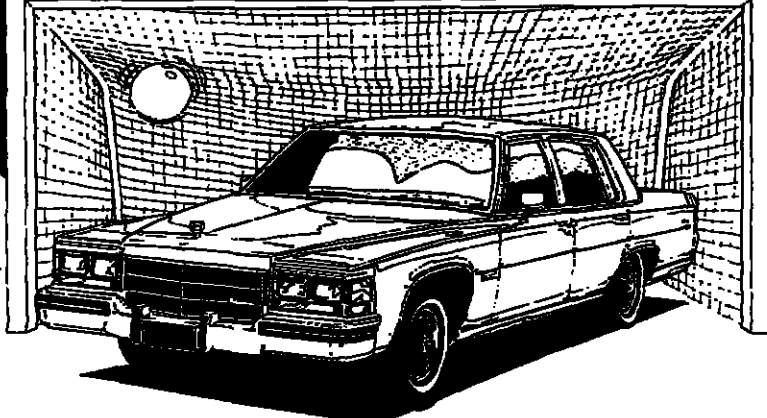
The local Roman Catholic priest was quoted in the magazine article as saying: "For me, this is a miracle." Now he says: "I have never spoken of a miracle."

The Catholic Bishop of Speyer has also warned against talk of miracles, and other reported cures have proved impossible to track down, but this does not worry the visitors.

For those who cannot make it to Ranschbach, the local authority has begun a mail-order service. About 1,000 letters a day arrive in the mayor's tiny office, pleading for water to be sent. They are in for a long wait as the spring flows at only three gallons a minute.

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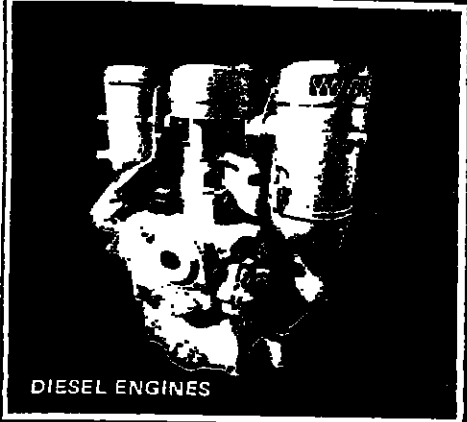
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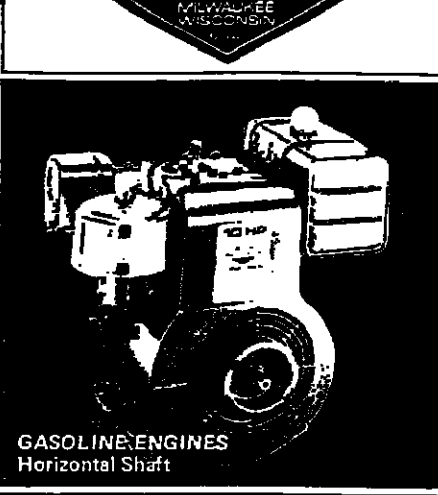
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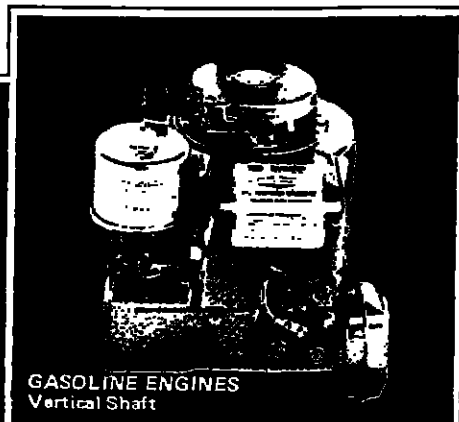
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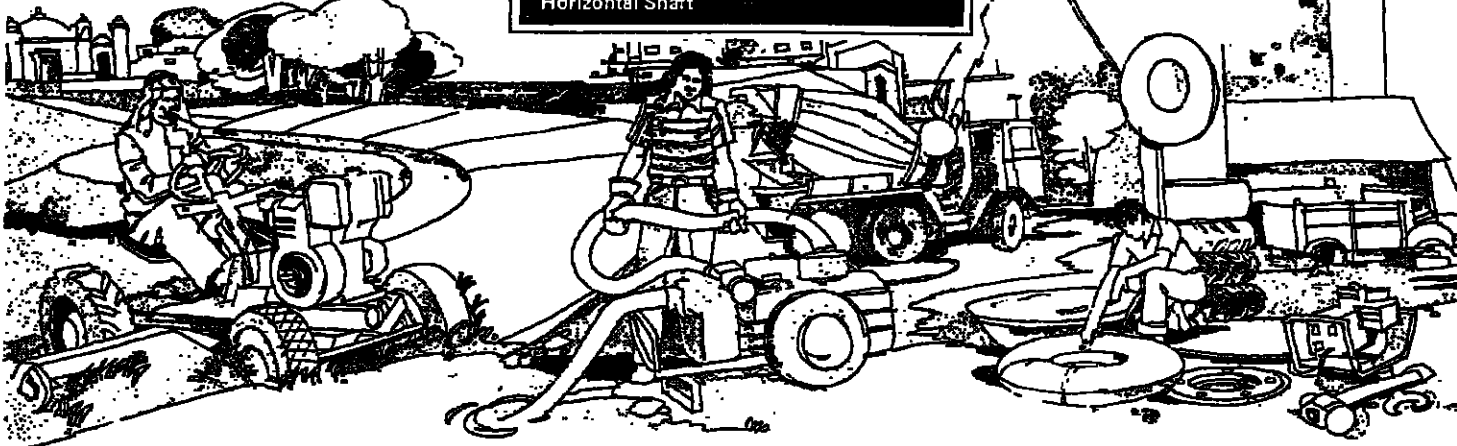
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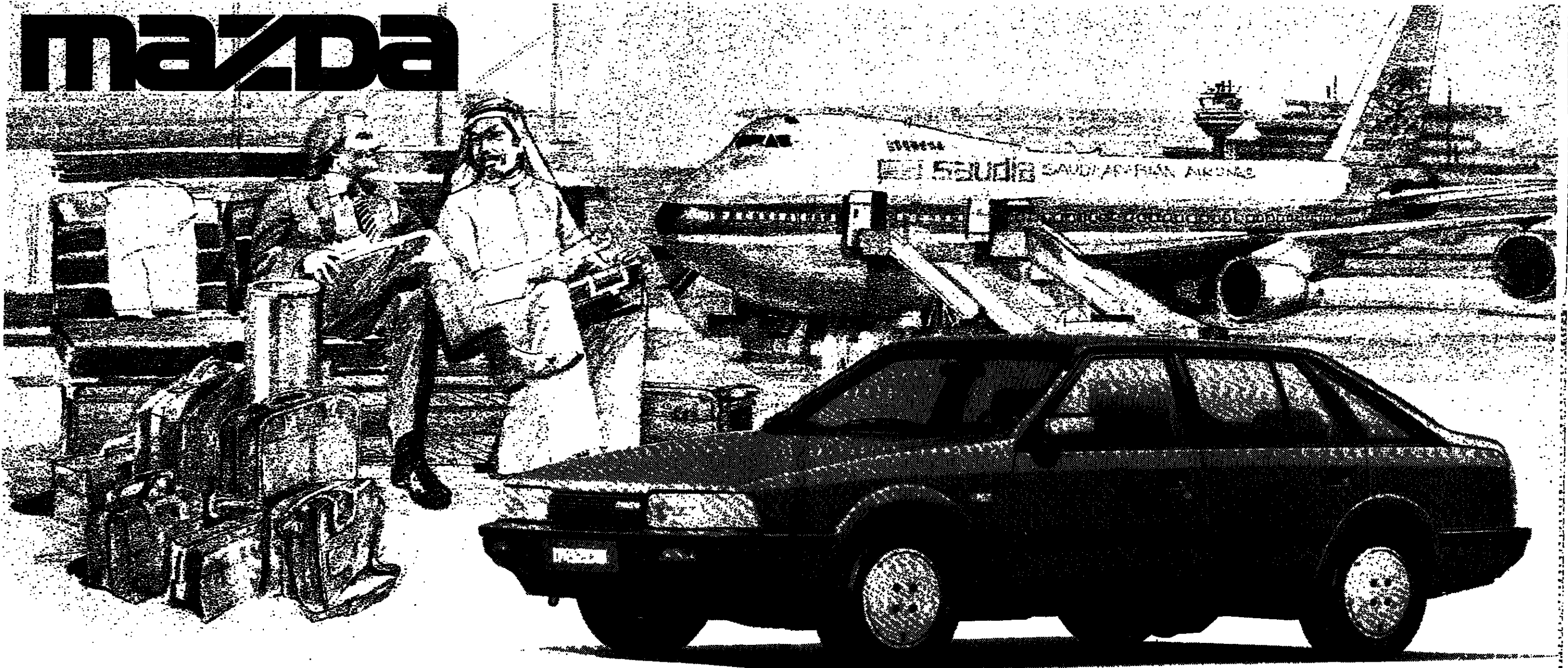
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Arab heritage-6

London Mosque radiates Islamic pride

By Peter Borshall
Special to Arab News

The London Central Mosque is a serene and harmonious structure standing on a two-and-a-half acre site in the green oasis of Regents Park. It is the focal center of London's Muslims, and it is from here that, at the appointed times, the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer. Yet the sound is not incongruous: like the simplicity of the mosque's architecture, it blends unobtrusively with the everyday noises of the metropolis, as the mosque intrudes not at all on its urban, yet verdant, landscape.

The story of the Great Mosque of London began at about the time of World War II. With Britain and the British empire involved in a global conflict, it was clearly invidious that, in spite of there being more Muslim than Christian adherents in the empire, there was no mosque in London, the capital of that empire. Nashat Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, therefore put the case to Lord Lloyd, then chairman of the British Council, who himself made a direct approach to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Lord Lloyd's proposal, which received the prompt support of both the prime minister and the foreign secretary, was that the British government should purchase a site for the building, and that a sum of 250,000 pounds should be raised in the Muslim world for the construction of the mosque and an adjoining Islamic school.

Shortly afterward, a Trust Committee for the scheduled mosque was established. It comprised Shaikh Hafez, the Egyptian Ambassador, and two other diplomats. Then, in 1944, the Crown Land Commissioners gave to the Muslim community of Britain a land site at Hanover Gate, Regents Park.

Nothing much more could be done until the end of the war, when the Trust Committee decided to send a fund-raising delegation to the Middle East. 100,000 pounds had already been donated to the fund, (80,000 pounds by the Nizam of Hyderabad, 20,000 pounds by the Aga Khan), but at least another 150,000 pounds was required, and allowing for the escalation of building costs, probably very much more. (The final cost was nearly 6 million pounds.)

The fund-raising team had as its chairman Shaikh Abdulrahman al Helaisi, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador. It visited the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, and received a generous response: nearly 1 million pounds was donated or pledged.

With this great encouragement, the erstwhile dream should now have become a reality. Yet, in the event, it was not to be an easy conception. The trustees accepted the plan for the mosque put forward by an Egyptian architect, Gen. Ramzy Omar, but there was to be a long delay, partly occasioned by a shortage of funds, as the 1 million pounds and more cash available was still insufficient to meet the ever-spiraling inflationary costs of construction, partly because of other problems, including Britain's preoccupation with the Suez Canal crisis in 1956.

In 1959, five years after the foundation stone had been laid, it seemed at least that the road ahead was clear. A growing voice of enthusiasm on the part of the Islamic governments, and by Britain's rapidly increasing Muslim population, many of whom were arriving in London as a result of their countries' newly acquired independence from Britain, created the necessary impetus. At this point, however, the London County Council and the Fine Arts Commission of Great Britain were to effectively blunt the sharp edge of the Islamic ideal. They rejected Gen. Omar's design; it was, they alleged, not in keeping with the architecture and environment of Regents Park.

Recovering from this setback after a ten-year period of inactivity, and prompted particularly in the matter by the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Lebanon and Kuwait, the trustees decided that the best way of producing an acceptable plan for the mosque's design was to set up an international competition. A selection panel was formed. It consisted of Sir Robert Matthew, president of the British Institute of Architects, M.A. Agha of Pakistan and L. Blanco Soler of Spain, and, in due course, it reviewed the fifty-two designs submitted from seventeen countries.

Thus in 1973, the winning entry, the product of which today graces London's landscape, was announced: it was that of Sir Frederick Gibberd, a distinguished British architect, who had also designed structures as diverse as nuclear power stations and modern blocks of flats.

Sir Frederick had not designed a mosque before, but the beautiful simplicity and environmental compatibility of his London mosque found immediate and universal acceptance. The Westminster City Council unreservedly gave permission for its construction, as did the Royal Fine Arts Commission. This new building would not detract from the historic Nash Terrace houses nearby, for it was to be built with its foundations 25 feet lower than those: neither would it dominate the skyline because it was to be built within the area of the centuries-old trees of the park. Work on the site, awarded to John Laing Construction Limited, began in April 1974.

Not yet ten years old, the London Central Mosque is a worthy embodiment of the spirit and pride of London's Muslims. It is also a source of interest, and satisfaction, to Londoners in general. With the main walls constructed of precast concrete units faced in white Portland stone, with either white mosaic, or tinted amber glass filled in, a pleasing harmony is achieved with the elegant neighboring houses. Yet it is the 141-foot high minaret and the 82-foot high golden dome, which most attract the senses, and the aesthetic pleasure, of not only the faithful but those everyday Londoners, who see how well the tree-framed edifice blends in with the canopy of green parkland.

As a Londoner too, concerned with London's architectural heritage, but also as a student of Arab and Islamic affairs, let me now obtrude on my readers: let me now also declare my own personal interest. Ever since the foundations were laid, and continually thereafter, whenever I have returned to London from Saudi Arabia, from the Arab world elsewhere, I have visited first the embryonic, then the completed mosque. On the most recent occasion, it was autumn: the sky was blue; the minaret, pencil-thin — yet, being only 141-foot high, in no way soaring to the sky as those of Istanbul mosques — was quietly authoritative, serving as a beacon, as a lighthouse does to those at sea; and the golden cupola was glittering in the autumnal sun, encompassed by the trees still adorned with their brown and golden leaves. There was then, I am sure, no fairer sight to be seen on that day in the whole of London town.

On that particular day, I was calling on the mosque's erudite and enthusiastic director general, Doctor Ali Mughran al Ghamdi, a Saudi Arabian. I asked him how he would describe the mosque and its functions.

The complex, I was told, comprises three main elements: a religious building with a main prayer hall, in which the five daily prayers are held, and which are attended by the largest Friday congregations in Britain, topped by a gold, adonized aluminum dome, a lower prayer hall and a minaret; secondly, an Islamic cultural center with library, reading room and administrative departments; and, thirdly, a residential block of four flats for the director of the Central Mosque Trust and three imams.

As to the functions of the center, these are many and diverse. Prayer is, of course, a primary function, and on Eid days the congregations sometimes number 15,000, many of them assembling in the courtyard. During the fasting month of Ramadan, the taraweeh prayers are held, breakfast and suhoor being provided for the worshippers on these occasions. Funeral services, janaza, are also held when required, as are marriage services.

The center, additionally, conducts an extensive educational program for Muslim children in various parts of London: it holds Arabic and religious knowledge classes, and courses in Islamic history and civilization; it supervises the study of the Holy Qur'an, the Hadith and the Sirah, competitions in Qur'anic recitation, and an essay competition on Islamic topics, are organized annually. Lastly, and certainly not of least importance, the center acts, when necessary, on behalf of the British Muslim communities, with British governmental authorities in matters of education and social welfare.

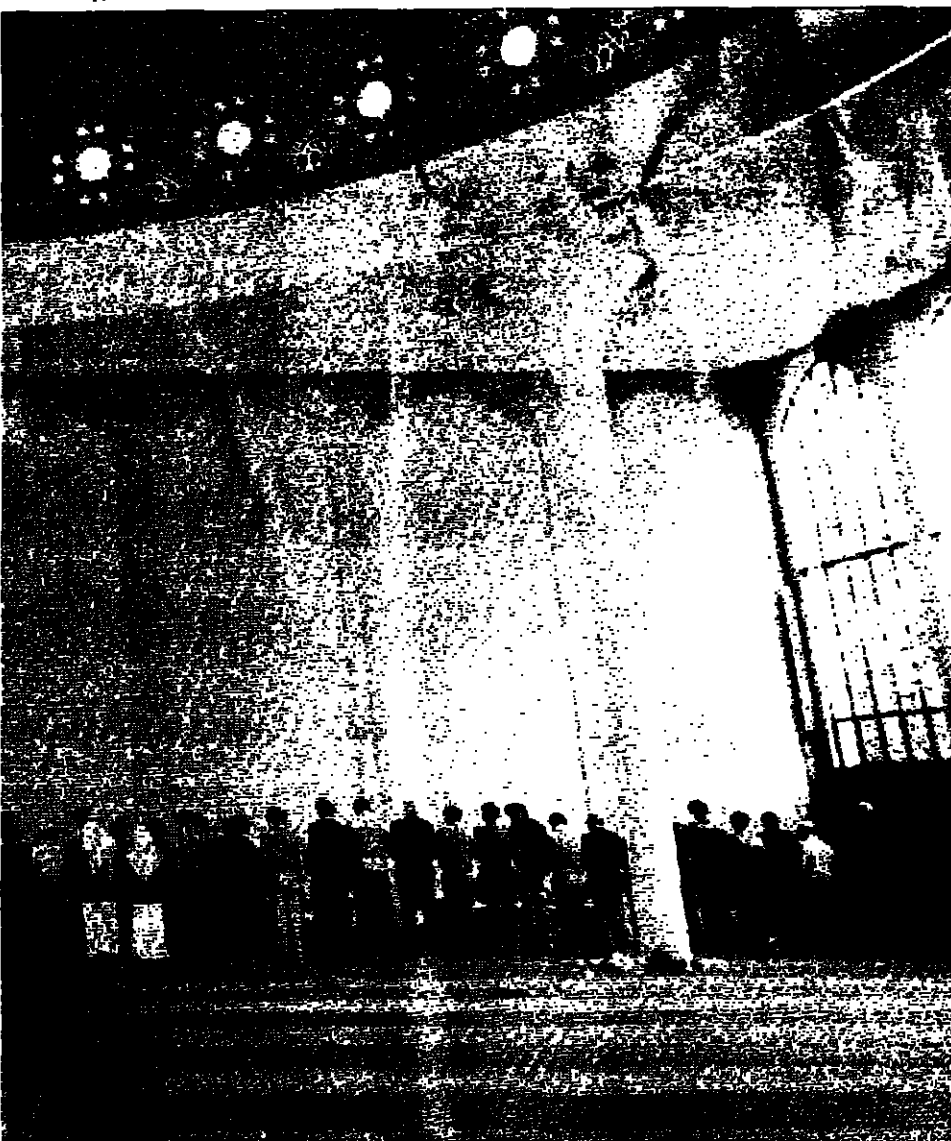
Although not directly associated with the London Central Mosque, being essentially an independent center of Islamic research and learning, the functions of the Muslim Institute, situated in Tavistock Square, are to some extent complementary to those of the mosque.

Here, in the heart of academic London, the Muslim Institute is recognized as a seat of higher learning which one day, it is hoped, will become London's first Islamic university. Focusing particularly on Muslim students in Britain, whether they are residing temporarily, or are members of the 2 million-strong British community, the institute has as its aim "the provision of a center where the Muslim intellectual excellence can be fully developed and represented." Private research can be undertaken here, but the institute also holds regular courses to enable Muslim students to acquire a comprehensive range of knowledge in such subjects as the Arabic language, the life of the Prophet Muhammad, the early history of Islam, the civilization of Islam, and the philosophy of scientific, economic and political thought in Islam. When I was there some months ago, there was, for example, an excellent photographic exhibition on the pilgrimage to Makkah on display.

Mosque and institute, together, therefore do much to meet the spiritual and academic needs of London's Islamic community; that large, important minority who, far from the Holy Places, respond to the call of the muezzin.



LONDON MOSQUE: Heavy winter snowfalls in the heart of London recently presented the worshippers at the London Mosque with an unusual sight: the mosque near the center of the busy British capital was surrounded by 20 centimeters of snow. The picture also shows the round dome and tall minaret of the mosque which adds to the many attractions of the north London skyline. Below, the Islamic Cultural Center attached to the mosque has a library, reading room and an administrative department.



Cairo's mosques become major tourist attraction

By Stephen Casewit

CAIRO — Forget the clashing headlines and rattling news reports and enter the placid reality of Cairo's great mosques. The believers find a quiet place to worship here.

With a few exceptions, mosques in Egypt welcome non-Muslim visitors. Certain major mosques have even become tourist attractions, and you are charged a small entrance fee. The experience will be an enriching one.

How do you get the most out of such a tour? Here are a few pointers for North Americans. "You will be penetrating a world quite different from your own," says one Cairo authority. "For this reason you should be conscious of the way you behave." Muslims expect you to be serious, respectful and adaptable during your visit. Because you are in a house of worship, you can't shout but must whisper. Women should be modestly dressed: i.e., no sleeveless clothing, no shorts or short skirts. A scarf is appreciated but not obligatory. North American males should not wear shorts nor be bareheaded. Muslims remove their shoes at the door of a mosque where a guardian will keep an eye on them.

More suggestions? Avoid walking in front of someone who is praying; the person may be standing, bowing or squatting. Don't be surprised or annoyed if Egyptians approach and ask questions in broken English. They may also try to explain the mosque (or Islam!) to you.

Visitors may want to sit down in a quiet corner and quietly observe religious life. There are often basic toilet facilities next to these religious enclaves.

How about costs? Before you embark on your tour, get sufficient small change in the form of 5, 10, 25 piaster notes and coins. (100 piasters = 1 Egyptian pound — about \$1.20.) Entrance fees to the better known monuments are normally fifty piasters. The man who watches your shoes at the door will expect 5 to 10 piasters. A self-appointed guide hopes for 25 piasters. Anyone who turns on special lights, opens special doors or gets you up a minaret should be happy with a 10 to 15-piaster tip. Don't give money to children.

How about picture taking in mosques? You're allowed to do it. If you want to photograph persons at close range, you need to ask them, though. Muslims prefer that you focus on men and not women.

Some parts of a mosque often seem baffling to the layman. For instance: An "ablution fountain" usually sits in the central courtyard where Muslims wash themselves according to a prescribed ritual, purity being one of the preconditions of prayer. The qiblah (or direction of prayer) is marked by a recessed mihrab (niche) which is set into the wall facing Makkah (S.E. of Cairo). The wooden minbar, usually located to the right of the "mihrab," is like a pulpit. The dikka is a raised platform on columns in the central prayer area. Lastly, the kursi (a chair) is a large piece of furniture in finely carved and inlaid wood. It

Muslim belief in fate, others' fatal errors

By Adil Salahi

Muslims are often accused by others of being fatalists. Such phrases as Muslims commonly use in their conversation as "Allah willing" or "Allah will provide" are taken as evidence supporting this accusation. Those who accuse Muslims of fatalism do not always belong to the greater section of people whose knowledge of Islam is very scanty. Some of those who study Islam as outsiders can easily form such a misconception. Yet to repeat this accusation is to do Muslims a great injustice.

Muslims certainly believe in fate and predestination. But their beliefs are greatly different from what is meant by fatalism. The basic principle in this connection is that Allah is the owner of the universe. It belongs to Him as His property in which no one else is a partner to Him. In other words, to Allah belongs sovereignty absolute. Sovereignty is at His disposal: He can do with it whatever He chooses. Thus, He can assign of it whatever He wills to whomever He chooses. He can also deprive anyone of anything as well as exalt or abase whomever He wills: He is the Lord of all things, good and bad, and He can do what He wills. All the natural phenomena which operate in the universe are but manifestations of His power. He can grant any of His servants limitless means of sustenance, subject to the control or supervision of no one, since He is the only Lord of the universe. Allah says in the Qur'an: "Say: Lord, sovereignty on whom you will and take it away from whom you please: you exalt whomever you will and abase whomever you please. In your hand lies all that is good; you have power over all things. You cause the night to pass into the day, and the day to pass into the night: you bring forth the living from the dead and the dead from the living. You give sustenance beyond all reckoning, to whom you will." (3; 26-27)

All acts and determines His actions according to His own free will. No one can influence His choice and determination. But His actions are characterized by His own wisdom and compassion. If any person suffers any harm it can only be relieved by Allah, and if a person is privileged with something good he cannot be deprived of it except by Allah. "Whatever grace Allah opens up to man, none can withhold it; and whatever He withholds, none can be successful in releasing it: He alone is almighty, truly wise." (35; 2)

Predestination is mentioned several times in the Qur'an. Taken together, these references indicate that predestination means the elaborate system Allah has set for the universe, and the natural laws and phenomena which He has set in operation so that cause and effect are dependent on each other. Al-Nawawi, a leading Islamic scholar, explains this concept on the basis that Allah has determined all happenings long before time. Right at the beginning He knew that these events would happen at particular times known to Him and in particular shapes and forms. Thus, everything happens at the time and in the shape He determined.

To believe in predestination is part of the Islamic faith. What it means is that Allah has created all natural laws, phenomena and system and set them in operation, and that everything moves and acts within these laws, phenomena and systems. We read in the Qur'an: "And of Our way over all that exists they have a sign in the night: We withdraw from it the light of day, and they are in darkness. And the sun: it turns in an orbit of its own, that is laid down by the will of the Almighty, the All-Knowing; and in the moon, for which we have determined phases which it must traverse till it becomes like an old date stalk, dried up and curved. Neither may the sun overtake the moon, nor can the night outstrip the day, since all of them float through space." (36; 37-38)

The Islamic concept of predestination includes no element of compulsion. Many a Muslim scholar has pointed out that to think that predestination means that Allah compels His servant to behave or act in the way He predetermined for him is a misconception. Predestination simply means that Allah has known all along everything that any servant of His would do at any particular time. In other words, predestination is synonymous with Allah's prior knowledge. Since knowledge does not mean exercising any influence on what one knows then Allah's prior knowledge of what will take place does not influ-

ence the will of His creation. If a father knows that his son is intelligent, hard working, studious and has mastered all his lessons the father's knowledge has no effect on the success or failure of his son.

Contrary to what many people think, to believe in predestination releases man's energy and prompts him to try to discover the natural laws so that he can utilize them in discharging his task of building the earth. With this belief he is better able to tap the resources of the earth and benefit from them. Every time the faith of Islam was implemented as the constitution of a certain community, that community recorded remarkable progress in both the material and spiritual sides of life. This is because man's firm belief in predestination establishes a strong attachment between him and Allah which endows him with the qualities of dignity, courage and strength. This makes him work hard in order to carry out his duty and establish truth and justice.

A man who believes in predestination is keenly aware that everything in the universe operates according to a superior wisdom. Hence, he does not panic when he is in distress, nor does he let his joy and happiness blind him when he is successful. This makes him a balanced, mature person who always aspires to a new horizon of dignity and prudence.

Some people justify their sinful acts or their laziness as being the result of predestination. This is alien to the Islamic faith. A thief was brought to the second Caliph, Umar ibn al-Khattab, who asked him why he did the steal. The thief said: "Allah has predestined that." Umar ordered him to be flogged thirty lashes and ordered that his hand be chopped off. (Chopping off the hand of a thief is the normal punishment for robbery in a truly Islamic society which implements Islam as a whole and provides enough for everyone to live on.) Umar was questioned about the double punishment and he said: "His hand should be chopped off because of his stealing, and he should be flogged because he fabricates lies and attributes them to Allah."

What is important from the Islamic point of view is to realize that one fate is negated by another. Thus, we say that the fate of hunger is negated by the fate of eating. This means that Allah has predetermined that man feels hungry after the lapse of a few hours after his last meal. He is, then, predestined to feel hungry. But he is similarly predestined to relieve that feeling if he eats. The same applies to thirst and drinking, illness and treatment, laziness and activity. Umar ibn al-Khattab once hurried away from a certain area when he learnt that there was an outbreak of a killer disease there. His friend, Abu Ubaidah, another companion of the Prophet, questioned him and said: "Do you run away from what Allah has predestined?" Umar said: "Yes, indeed, I run away from Allah's fate to Allah's fate." What he meant was that he ran away from the fate of illness and epidemic to the fate of safety and health. He also gave him the example of a shepherd leaving a barren land to graze his cattle in a fertile land. By so doing the shepherd was moving from one fate to another.

To believe in predestination is in no way contradictory with the belief that man has a free will and can exercise his free choice. If this was not the case, that is, if man was not free to choose the path he wants to follow or to determine his actions, then it would have been unjust of Allah to hold him responsible for what he does. But Allah is the most just of judges. It is not conceivable that He should compel any person to do something and then hold him responsible for that over which he had no choice. The Islamic concept of man stresses that man has been endowed with the two tendencies of good and evil. He can enhance within himself whichever tendency he chooses. With his mind he can distinguish between right and false beliefs, good and evil actions, true and false statements. Allah has also given him the power to establish the truth, to do good deeds, to say what he believes to be true and to abandon all evil. Hence, man must use this power in order to choose always what is good, right and true. It is indeed because of this quality and power with which man has been endowed that Allah brings him to account on the day of judgment and determines his final destiny on the basis of his deeds and actions.



NEW MOSQUE: This is the architect's perspective model of a new mosque fast coming up in Nottingham, English midlands.



TOURIST DRAW: One of the many mosques in "the city of a thousand minarets" that continues to attract large number of tourists from far and wide.



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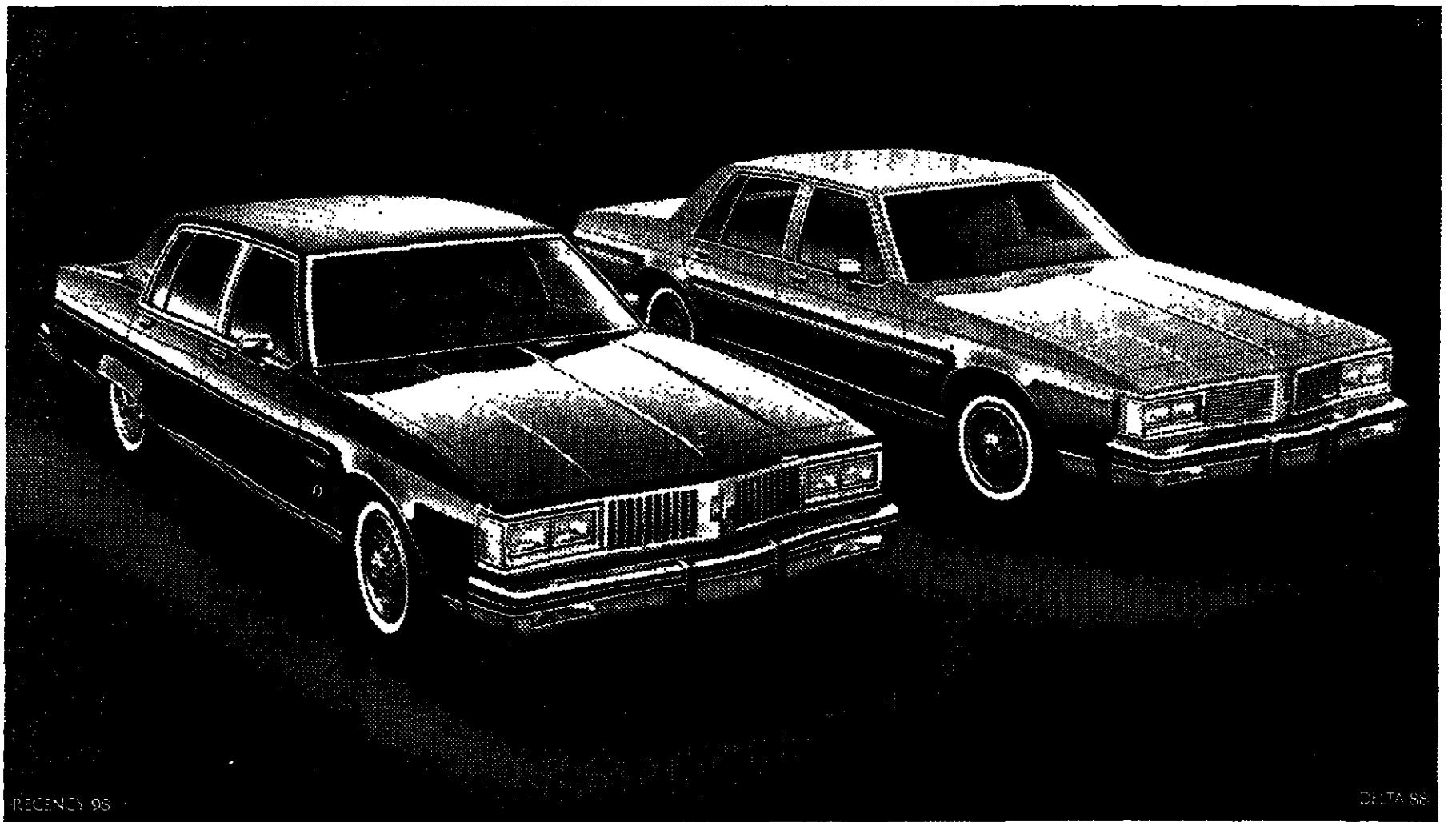
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Espionage expulsions highlight Soviet drive for technology

By Ed Blanche

LONDON (AP) — A crop of Soviet agents has been rounded up in Western Europe in recent weeks, and intelligence experts say there is evidence of a Kremlin campaign to steal the West's technology secrets and details of its newest fighter planes.

At least 10 Soviet agents have been unmasked and expelled in Western Europe in as many weeks this year. Last year, at least 13 were ordered out. The total could be higher because some Soviet agents are quietly shipped home after they have been discovered, intelligence sources say.

The main targets appear to have been high-tech hardware and the secrets of the West's most sophisticated supersonic strike planes, the General Dynamics F-16 Falcon and the Panavia Tornado developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy, say the sources, who ask not to be identified. The Soviets launched their high-tech hunt after U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying Moscow was responsible for repression in Poland, cut off the export of advanced technology to the USSR Dec. 29, 1981.

Although the overall ban has revoked in November 1982, Western high-tech sales to the Eastern bloc continue to exclude equipment that would contribute significantly to Soviet military potential.

Most authoritative sources believe that as many as 40 percent of the Soviet diplomats and trade mission officials in the West work secretly for the KGB or its military counterpart, the GRU. Much of the Soviet activity in the United States centers on Silicon Valley in northern California — named after the Silicon micro-circuitry important to computer hardware, the sources said.

But, according to European agencies contacted by the Associated Press, the Soviets are making a determined drive to gain access through U.S. subsidiaries or related companies based in Western Europe. Denmark is such a target. One highly placed intelligence source in Copenhagen said Soviet operatives there have become markedly more active and "more serious" in recent months.

He said their activities include "political blackmail" — and apparent reference to agents' efforts to compromise political and industrial figures to obtain technological secrets. Denmark expelled Evgeni Leonidovich Motorov, science and technology attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, for espionage of "an unusually serious nature." The government declined to elaborate.

But newspapers described Motorov as a senior KGB agent trying to penetrate Danish electronic and computer industries for data that could be used in Soviet missile guidance systems. Two Soviet diplomats were expelled

from Sweden last December for what was termed "industrial espionage," particularly in shipyards at Goteborg.

That followed a string of incidents involving Soviet submarines detected off Sweden's eastern coast, climaxing with the grounding of a sub deep inside a restricted naval zone in late 1981. Agents in West Germany, long a front line in the clandestine Cold War, picked up a member of the Soviet trade mission in Cologne Feb. 18, allegedly as he went to a rendezvous with a German businessman to buy plans for an electronic coding machine.

A Hamburg court recently jailed Herman Gassmann, a 55-year-old official in the Metal Workers' Union, for spying for East Germany and the Soviet Union for a quarter-century. The court said he had handed over sensitive documents to East bloc agents.

Two Soviet agents were arrested in Italy earlier this month. Victor Promine, 38, an official of the Soviet Aeroflot, was charged with military espionage. Italian businessman Azelio Negrino was picked up the same day with a briefcase allegedly stuffed with microfilm "highly strategic" NATO documents and plans for the twin-engine, all-weather Tornado fighter — destined for Romania.

The plane, designed for ground-attack, interceptor and strike capabilities, is to be a mainstay of European NATO air forces. The other Soviet, Viktor Konaiev, 38, deputy commercial director of the Soviet-Italian Nafta-Italia Oil Company, was arrested nine days later and expelled. He is believed to have been the paymaster for the KGB ring.

Two Aeroflot officials were expelled from Spain last year on unspecified espionage charges.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry disclosed Feb. 25 that it had secretly expelled Soviet diplomat Alexander F. Konoval for spying. Last summer, the Dutch expelled two Soviet trade mission officials for spying on Dutch and NATO military facilities.

The Swiss have expelled three Soviet diplomats this year for trying to collect information on resident contact registers and other espionage charges. There were speculation that two of the agents were checking on the identities of Eastern bloc citizens seeking political asylum in Switzerland and seeking to obtain identity papers to give other agents false identities.

In Britain, where the intelligence establishment has taken a beating in a long string of spy scandals since World War II, four alleged Soviet agents have been expelled in the last 15 months. One of them, Capt. Anatoly Zotov, the naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London, was believed to have tried to recruit agents to spy on royal navy dockyards where warships were being fitted with new electronic equipment.



In Third World development

Traditional technology plays key role

MANILA (Depthnews) — At a time when technological change is sweeping the globe, developing countries have begun to ask whether "modern technology" really holds the answer to their problem of poverty and unemployment.

"Technology" has been taken to mean sophisticated machinery or processes, as if the villagers of developing countries never used technology before. In fact, Third World villages are a wealth of technological knowledge, built up over the ages and passed down from generation to generation.

Traditional technology in Third World rural areas is unlike the sophisticated technology of the urbanized modern world. Traditional technology makes use of easily accessible resources found locally. It can be manufactured and operated by many village families, being labor-intensive and requiring skills which are not "patented" nor made secret but passed down from father to son. It is flexible and adaptable to local conditions.

It may be more meaningful to the poor of the Third World to share their own indigenous technologies — an exchange of simple workable, accessible tools, methods and processes arising from the wealth of practical experience of the villages of poor countries. Provided ecological and cultural conditions are not fundamentally different in any two villages, the transfer of appropriate forms of traditional technology from one to the other is likely to benefit more poor people than the transfer of inappropriate modern technology from a rich to a poor country.

In most Third World countries, the problems are pressing and even increasing. There is massive poverty. In terms of ownership, many farmers have only small plots of land (or none at all) and few personal belongings. Poverty is due to lack of access to productive assets, such as land. Due to poverty, most villagers are indebted, making it impossible for them to invest in machinery or capital-intensive processes.

Given this reality, it can be shown that traditional technology is more appropriate than modern technology in the Third World context.

Traditional technology usually has a small scale of production, implying the capacity for

their control and use by villagers. It is labor-intensive, productively absorbing otherwise surplus and untapped village labor. The skills required (and these are of a high level in many cases) are passed on from generation to generation and are accessible to rural people. Most are not profit-oriented. Rather, traditional technologies are used to meet the basic needs of villagers.

While the importance of traditional technology must be generally accepted, there is also a danger of taking on an over-romantic or nostalgic view of traditional technology as a whole. The value of technology lies not in whether it is old or new, traditional or modern, but in the extent to which it is able to serve people's basic needs. What is important for developmental purposes is to combine the appropriate components of traditional and modern technologies.

What we are concerned with, in the final analysis, is the "modernizing" of technology so that the needs of the people can be more productively met. Traditional economic activities continue, but the technologies, implements and processes involved are improved upon and upgraded.

By and large, there are many appropriate forms of traditional technologies. But neglect and lack of appreciation for them has led to a situation in which not only the intellectuals and elite but often also the villagers themselves possess little confidence and place little importance on them.

It is important to consider social relations if we are to analyze the impact of technological change on a community. In a village where a few landlords and rich farmers dominate a large share of productive facilities, income and savings, the introduction of expensive modern technology may only serve to increase the economic strength of this elite.

The upgrading of traditional technology in such a village or even the transfer of appropriate traditional technology may not benefit the poorest section of the community. This is simply because these people do not, in the first place, possess the means to own such technologies.

This reality should also de-mystify any pre-conceived notion that the upgrading or sharing of traditional technologies will by

itself benefit all of the community, especially the poorest. The attainment of appropriate social forms and relations may be even harder to achieve than appropriate technologies.

Modern technology endangers traditional technology in two ways — physically and economically. The physical threat is prevalent in cases where profit-motivated firms or individuals make use of the powerful machinery of modern technology to deplete or destroy the physical resources which form the basis of traditional technology. Two important examples of this phenomenon are the depletion of tropical forests and the destruction of fishery grounds in Third World countries.

The economic threat is prevalent in cases where the products of modern technology are able to take over the markets once dominated by goods produced by traditional technology. In many developing countries today, artisans and handicraftsmen are finding it increasingly difficult to survive in the face of cheaper manufactured goods invading the market.

Traditional technology is also being threatened by the modern consumer culture which places great emphasis on values such as the possession of modern products. Stereotyped ideas of what it takes to become "attractive," of what to do to "have a good time" have invaded even rural communities. For instance, some fishing families are now buying and consuming canned fish, even though they catch fresh fish!

The Institut Masyarakat (People's Institute) and the Consumers Association of Penang have looked into the role of traditional technology in three Malaysian villages: Pulau Betong, where traditional small-scale fisheries is the main activity; Permatang Pasir, a padi-growing area; and Kuala Juru, where fishermen have organized themselves into a shellfish cultivating cooperative.

In all the three villages surveyed, it was found that the modern consumer culture exerts a strong negative influence on the operation and continued viability of traditional technologies.

The modern educational system, for instance, takes children and the youth away from the traditional agricultural or household tasks. It also gives them new values which are biased toward modern lifestyles and against the "backward" culture and activities of traditional rural society. This draws the younger generation away from the traditional hold which parents and village elders previously had.

The glamour of the urban modern world, as portrayed in the media and made real by the bright lights and freedom of city life, has further pulled the younger generation away from the village in terms of motivation and interest.

The consequences are many and varied. Many young people are no longer interested in the traditional livelihood and economic activities of the village. They prefer to be a wage earner or even an odd-job laborer in cities, partly because of the many attractions of city life and partly to escape boredom and close supervision of daily life in the villages.

Canadians spend \$15m on blowing own trumpet

By Paul Majendie

OTTAWA (R) — The Ottawa government spends \$15 million a year telling Canadians to love each other and be proud of their country, but the opposition Conservatives dismiss the whole exercise as chauvinistic trumpet-blowing.

In a country 40 times the area of Britain but with less than half its population, regional differences abound and an undercurrent of separatism has often threatened to swamp Canadian unity. That current surfaced in 1976 when the Parti Quebecois swept to power on a wave of separatist support in Quebec, where the Francophones, defeated in an 18th century colonial war, have long bemoaned what they see as Anglophone dominance of the country.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, himself a Francophone, originally entered politics with the mission of keeping Quebec in Canada. When Rene Levesque of the Parti Quebecois took over as the province's premier, Trudeau decided it was time to set up the Canadian Unity Information Office.

"The office was born in reaction to the 1976 election. There was a general perception of crisis at that time. It has evolved since then," office director Daniel Gagnier said. By the 1980s, the information office had turned its attention to a nationwide campaign to Canada's constitution, which was "passed" last year by Queen Elizabeth. She ended a quirk of history whereby Britain's House of Commons had for 115 years retained the power to rubber-stamp amendments to the original Canadian constitution.

But the move led to bitter cries of protest from the Parti Quebecois, prompting Gagnier to argue a continuing need for his office. "Quebec separatism has been there since the beginning of Canada. It's still there," he said. The office publishes pamphlets ranging from resumes of the constitution to booklets extolling the advantages of federalism and the achievements of Canadians.

Its Ottawa office is decorated with posters showing a fur-hatted Eskimo child on a misty morning on a Canadian farm, emblazoned with the slogan: "It's all ours."

Its Did you know that... booklet tells Canadians that there are more grain elevators in Thunder Bay, Ontario, than anywhere else in the world. Their countrymen invented basketball and insulin. Their land spans six time zones and has the world's longest coastline.

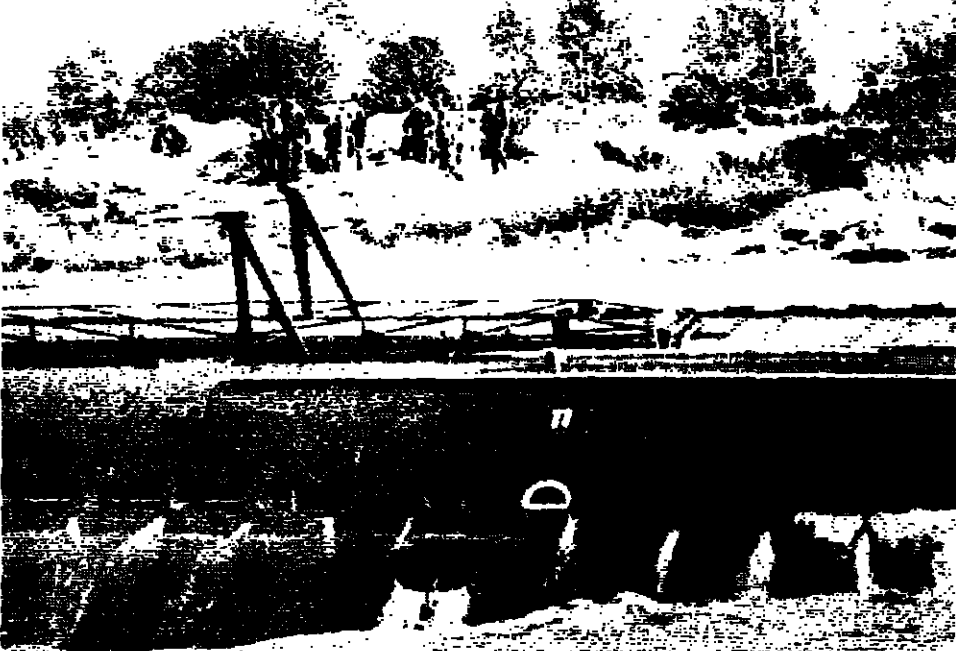
Did they also know that the hydraulic lock on the Trent Canal at Peterborough, Ontario, reaches a height of almost 20 meters making it the highest of its kind in the world?

Perrin Beatty, the opposition Conservative Party's most vociferous critic of the Liberals' communications policy, says: "The bulk of what the office does is costly, partisan junk that underestimates the intelligence of Canadians. It's a superfluous, bread and circus approach. We don't need advertising agencies to tell Canadians to love their country." The Conservatives would abolish it without a moment's hesitation, he added.

"The Liberals always assume they have a monopoly on patriotism," he said. "I'd spend the money on teaching children more about Canadian history. We know more about George Washington and Daniel Boone than we do about Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister."

Gagnier strongly denied that the United Information Office was partisan, saying it "could not have survived if it had been the propaganda arm of one political party." But he too highlighted his 24 million patriots' concern over the pervasive influence of the 220 million people on their doorstep. "We don't want to be Americans," he said. "We chose peace, order and good government over the American liberty of the individual. But we have difficulty in verbalizing what is different about us."

But for Beatty, an information office was no way to teach Canadians a sense of unity. "The glue that holds a country together like ours is common sense, goodwill and a sense of shared challenges," he said. "We have developed a habit of settling our differences with good will, unlike the Americans. We have muddled through. That is a sign of success."



SUBMARINE: Swedish coastal defense soldiers (background) watch the grounded Soviet submarine which was suspected to be on a spying mission.

Islands of the South Pacific plagued by myriad problems

By Manolo B. Jara

HONOLULU (Depthnews) — In travel brochures, the South Pacific has always been equated with idyllic charm and serenity. The mere mention of its name conjures up a vision of the good life — palm trees swaying in the balmy breeze and of unspoiled beaches with crystal-clear waters.

But beneath this picture postcard exterior lies a host of problems that threaten all this. These problems arise mainly from rapid population growth which is beginning to tell on scarce resources.

Teo Ian Fairbairn, an expert on the region, says: "Many small island countries of the South Pacific are poor in resources and are experiencing rapid population expansion which is placing increasing pressure on the use of their resources."

"...Their road to economic development is not easy," he adds. "And because of the population pressures they are experiencing, it is unclear whether their economic development can be sustained."

Fairbairn has been closely associated with many South Pacific island countries, serving as United Nations adviser. He presented a paper in a recent Pacific Islands Area seminar held at the East-West Center here in cooperation with the University of Hawaii.

The region has a total population of about 5 million living in the thousands of coral atolls and remnants of volcanic peaks scattered across the Pacific Ocean. Its population growth rates are among the highest in the world, averaging an annual 2.5 percent. In some countries, however, the rates go beyond 3 percent as in the case of Vanuatu (3.4 percent) and Solomon Islands (3.3 percent).

The "baby boom" is beginning to affect adversely the development plans of governments there. For one thing, arable land is limited. Many of the countries no longer have surplus land. "In fact, overpopulation is already evident in a number of these countries," says Fairbairn.

And even in areas where land is still available, it is limited and will be quickly exhausted with rapid population growth;

such land, too, is often too poor to raise the islanders' staple food like sweet potatoes and taro.

Because of limited land, their export trade is often characterized by the dominance of one or two agriculture-based products. These include copra, bananas, taro, logs, handicrafts and a small range of vegetables and fruits.

These products, however, are subject to the vagaries of international trade and the weather. Pacific island governments have tried to strengthen and diversify their export base but successes are rare. "There have been many instances where new exports were launched only to see them collapse," Fairbairn notes gloomily.

Examples abound: desiccated coconut and coffee in Western Samoa, tomatoes and pineapples in the Cook Islands, and selected fruits and vegetables in other island nations.

Boom and bust situations in mining are also recurring. For instance, gold mining has declined in Fiji, phosphate production in Kiribati and Makatea is projected to decline because of limited resources. In Nauru, phosphate reserves are projected to last no more than 10 years.

Tourism can be a potential foreign exchange earner. Tourism has grown strongly, says Fairbairn, and it is often regarded as a major source of future growth.

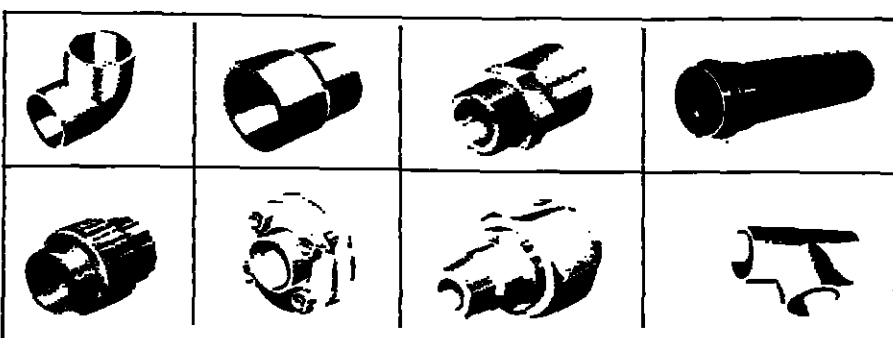
"But prospects can be easily exaggerated," he warns. "Distances are long and air travel costs are high for many of the more isolated islands. There is also a limit to tourism in terms of the natural carrying capacity of the islands if they are going to preserve their natural beauty as well as the cultural identity of the people. Consequently, tourism can prove counterproductive unless it is controlled."

Another potential growth area is the 200-mile exclusive economic zone covered by the Law of the Sea Treaty. All told, about 10 million square kilometers of ocean fall within these zones. However, the Pacific island nations have little (military) power to enforce these zones against violations by the fishing fleets of large nations.

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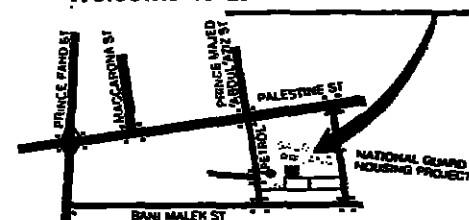
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Workers demand revival of Solidarity

WARSAW, March 11 (AP) — Workers from the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk plan to stage protests outside the yard Sunday and Monday, official union sources said Friday as a letter surfaced demanding reinstatement of Solidarity.

"We demand the return of Solidarity to legal, open activity, and an end to all reprisals," said the letter, circulated to Western correspondents Thursday night. Gdansk is the birthplace of the outlawed Solidarity labor federation.

Official sources in the Baltic port acknowledged Friday that the letter had circulated widely in Gdansk. But they said they could not verify the authenticity of the note, which purportedly came from shipyard workers.

Other underground letters from Solidarity activists have made the same demands in similar language. "We demand an end to the smear campaign against Solidarity and its leader Lech Walesa, whom we have not ceased to consider our leader and never will," said the letter.

The letter, dated Feb. 13, 1983, surfaced Thursday, two days after Walesa told correspondents he would push a "stronger line" to counter new trials against Solidarity figures.

Walesa was to attend the second session Friday of the trial against an early Solidarity leader, Anna Walentynowicz.

Shuttle launch postponed again

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — The first launch of the new U.S. space shuttle, *Challenger*, was postponed again Thursday — to the first week in April, at least — because the satellite it is to carry aloft may have been damaged by a storm last month.

"There was sufficient concern for proper operation of several critical spring mechanisms" on the satellite to remove it from *Challenger*'s cargo bay, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

Modern medicine 'helpless in the aftermath of N-war'

ROME, March 11 (AP) — A three-day meeting of international scientists opened Friday with warnings by a Soviet and an American physician that their profession would be helpless in the aftermath of a nuclear war.

"Nuclear war is the No. 1 health problem the world faces today. But modern medicine has nothing to offer, not even a token benefit, to its effects," Dr. Bernard Lown, professor of cardiology at Harvard University's School of Public Health, told 400 physicians and researchers from around the world.

He drew a picture of mass confusion and death after even a "minor" nuclear explosion, saying that the detonation of a one-megaton bomb over the center of Rome would result in "more than 100 times the number of burn cases than all the facilities in Europe could possibly treat."

"Nuclear weapons are not weapons — they are instruments of genocide," Lown said. Lown is co-president of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, founded in 1980 with a Soviet cardiologist, Dr. E.I. Chasov. Chasov told the conference that the threat of a new war has never been greater since the end of World War II.

"Governments must be made to realize that nuclear war cannot be won, that problems after such a war would be impossible to overcome," Chasov said.

In a reference to what he called the "American discussion of a limited nuclear war," Chasov said that "even using one-tenth of the available arms, the results would be catastrophic."

"Assumptions of a neutron weapon being more humanitarian are absurd," he added. Neutron bombs, or enhanced radiation weapons, are designed to emit massive radioactive material after a relatively small nuclear explosion so as to kill enemy soldiers with minimum damage to nearby buildings.

Lown made clear after his speech that he "was not here to indict the United States." Over any specific plans to install new missiles.

The "medicine for peace" conference will include discussions of specific consequences of a nuclear explosion in Italy and Rome, the psychological effects of the arms race and the risks of error in military technology. A series of debates is also scheduled in Roman schools.

The 106-member Italian Scientific Committee, which includes Nobel Prize-winning medical researcher Daniele Bovet, opened the conference with an appeal for nuclear disarmament by all countries.

Norwegian guilty of murdering 22

TRONDHEIM, Norway, March 11 (R) — The manager of an old persons' nursing home was Friday found guilty of murdering 22 patients by injecting them with curacit, a poison that paralyzes the respiratory system.

Arnfinn Nesset, 46, pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering a total of 25 patients. On the three other counts, he was found guilty of attempted murder on one charge but acquitted on two others. The trial which lasted 84 days was the longest in Norwegian legal history.

The indictment said Nesset killed 11 men and 14 women between May 20, 1977 and Nov. 11, 1980 by injecting curacit directly into their veins. All were between 67 and 94 years old.

Curacit paralyzes the respiratory system and causes death within five minutes, according to the indictment.

No autopsy has taken place because medical experts said curacit was extremely difficult to trace after a lapse of time. The last murder took place in November 1980 and investigation into the case began in March the following year.

Gonzalez regime proves popular

MADRID, March 11 (R) — Spain's Socialist government has a high popularity rating after its first 100 days in power, according to a poll published Friday by the popular daily *Diario 16*.

The nationwide survey of 1,700 persons showed that 58.5 percent considered the government effective and 77.6 percent thought the situation would improve in the future.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's personal popularity rate was the highest among political leaders with 7.3 points on a scale of one to 10 while conservative opposition leader Manuel Fraga was fourth with 4.3 points.

On Spain's membership of NATO, 61.3 percent said the country should not belong to the Western alliance or allow the presence of U.S. bases.

On government plans to legalize abortion cases of rape, malformation or danger to the mother's life, 52.1 percent were in favor, 10.1 percent found the reforms too mild and 23.7 percent were against.

Police battle strikers 3 Peruvians shot dead

LIMA, Peru, March 11 (AP) — Police killed three persons and wounded four others with submachine gun fire and battled groups of strikers with tear gas and water cannon after tens of thousands of workers struck to protest the government's economic policies.

Police said Thursday two paramilitary civil guards also were hurt in the street clashes, and more than 100 strikers were arrested.

The dead and wounded were among a group of strikers who tried to stop a bus in the northern industrial sector of Lima, police said. They said the strikers stoned the bus before police opened fire.

Police also fired tear gas and water cannon at demonstrators trying to block highways and streets into the capital.

The General Confederation of Peruvian workers said more than one million workers participated in the strike. The government called the walkout a failure and claimed 80

percent of the nation was operating normally. The government had declared a five-day state of emergency in Lima Wednesday in an effort to prevent the strike. But the walkout virtually paralyzed public transport, shut down banking, oil, fishing and the construction industries and closed many small businesses.

The state of emergency order placed key units of the armed forces on alert.

The walkout, denounced in advance by President Fernando Belaunde Terry as unpatriotic, far surpassed the last strike attempt by the leftist-dominated Union Federation in 1981. The government called that strike a failure too.

The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers called the strike to protest the economic policies of the centrist government and to demand higher wages and better housing.

Italian admits Bulgaria links

ROME, March 11 (AP) — An Italian unionist jailed on espionage and terrorism charges has confessed to working with Bulgarian spies in a variety of plots, Italian press reports said.

The reports said Luigi Scricciolo, a former official of the Socialist-dominated UIL labor union, has given investigators a list of Italian unionists and Bulgarian agents reportedly involved in the plots.

The exact details of what Scricciolo said were unknown, but the Italian news agency AGI said Scricciolo, reportedly recovering from a nervous breakdown at Rome's Gemelli Hospital, had "flooded" investigators with confessions.

Italian officials have accused Bulgarian nationals of being involved in the 1981 assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, a

purported plot to kill Polish labor leader Lech Walesa in Rome, as well as drug and arms smuggling.

Bulgaria has consistently denied the charges, calling them absurd and a provocation against the Communist state.

Rome's left-leaning daily *La Repubblica* said Scricciolo had "revealed the network of Bulgarian spies" in Italy and admitted he was contacted by Bulgarian secret service agents while he served as head of the union's foreign relations department.

Scricciolo was arrested last year for allegedly acting as a go-between for Bulgarian agents who wanted to contact Red Brigades terrorists holding kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier. Dozier was freed in January 1981 by police after 42 days of captivity.

Marcos' foes charged

MANILA, March 11 (AFP) — Sixteen U.S.-based political opponents of President Ferdinand Marcos were charged with subversion Friday before a suburban state prosecutor's office for their alleged links with a closed opposition tabloid here, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported.

The accused were led by former senator, head of the expatriate Movement for a Free Philippines (MFP), alleged MFP officers, and key staff members of the MFP's organ, the *Philippine News*, the PNA added. The MFP and *Philippine News* are reportedly based on the U.S. west coast.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, armed forces judge advocate, filed the charge against the 16 for their publication of "utterly false, malicious and black propaganda stories" in the *Philippine News* and in *We Forum*, a local tabloid shut down by Marcos last December.

We Forum was closed for publishing a series of articles, originally put out by the *Philippine News*, questioning the World War II exploits and decorations of President Marcos. Military lawyers said that *We Forum* was the MFP's local "mouthpiece."

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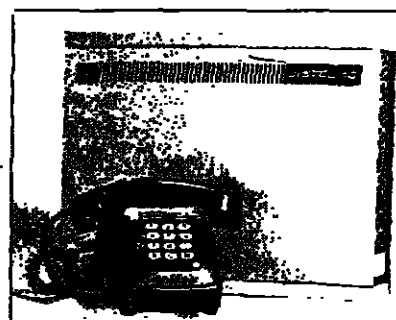
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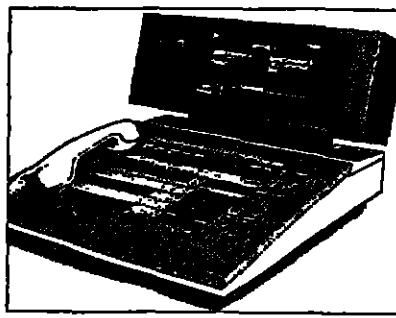
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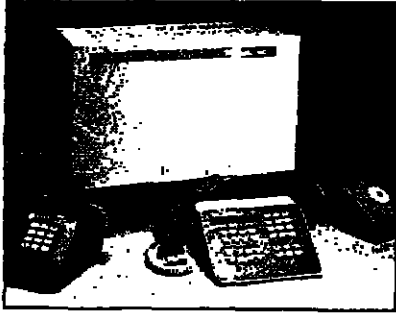
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